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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 153

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31 December 1980

CHINA REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN DEBATE ON MIDEAST SITUATION ENDS

OW110300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, December 10 (XINHUA)--Representatives from Arab and many other countries reiterated that a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question should entail Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem and the fulfilment of Palestinian rights, during a three-day debate on the situation in the Middle East which ended today.

Speakers strongly denounced Israel for its intransigent policy of aggression and defiance of the relevant U.N. resolutions since the debate started from December 8.

Adnam Umran, observer of the League of Arab States, charged that "Israel's current position regarding peace and secure borders is in fact, a literal translation of the principles and pronouncements of Nazism."

He added that the time had come to implement the principles of the charter against Israel and to adopt sanctions against it.

Syrian representative Muhammad Mansuri stressed that the city of Jerusalem must be evacuated and returned to Arab sovereignty, and all existing and future settlements must be removed. Any action to annex these lands would be in violation of the U.N. resolutions which call upon Israel to withdraw from the territories.

'Abd al-Majid, representative of Egypt, stated that any settlement must be based on recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their own destiny without any foreign interference.

"Peace, if it is to be lasting, must be just and it must be comprehensive," he said. There could not be a partial peace.

The Middle East embodied three diverse religions--Islam, Christianity and Judaism--and the region must accommodate them all, he noted.

Hazim Nusaybah, representative of Jordan reiterated that the Arab countries were determined to continue to support the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to restoring all the rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on its national soil.

Niaz A. Naik, representative of Pakistan, pointed out that total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people were the essential prerequisites for a lasting and just settlement of the conflict.

He said, "It must be understood clearly that no partial approach to resolve the Middle East conflict can bring peace to that region. It was precisely for this reason that the Islamic conference as well as the non-aligned meetings have categorically rejected the Camp David agreements."

Paul Peters (Luxembourg), speaking on behalf of EEC, said that the EEC countries did not approve of Israel's settlements policy, and could not accept any change in the status of Jerusalem.

He added, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon had to be respected, and that respect was indeed fundamental to the establishment of peace.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREEK PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES NATO, EEC

OW130214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Athens, December 12 (XINHUA)—With Greece's return to NATO's military structure, NATO's unity has been restored and the rift in its south-eastern wing has been closed, said Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios J. Rallis here this afternoon.

Speaking at a lunch of the Foreign Press Association here, he held that Greece's return to NATO's military structure is in the interest of the alliance and more beneficial to the countries in south-eastern Europe. As for Greece itself, he said it has regained the advantages of full participation in terms of supply, training, infrastructure support, etc.

"Another consequence of the return to the military structure of the alliance," he said, "is the prospect of concluding a new agreement for according military facilities to the United States on Greek territory which can only function to serve NATO objectives." "We are aiming for an agreement based widely on defense support and economic and technological cooperation in the field of war industry," he said.

On Greece's entry into the European Common Market, he said it gives the country the pre-requisites and the means to face difficulties of a political and economic nature which are becoming more acute daily.

"Greece's accession was based both on political as well as economic assessments," he explained. "Our accession will create more effective conditions for the safeguarding of Greece's sovereign rights, for consolidating its democratic institutions and for strengthening its international role. As an equal partner in a powerful community, Greece, with a reinforced specific gravity on the international scene, will be better able to withstand possible external pressures," he said.

From an economic point of view, he said, Greece's entry into the EEC will definitely contribute to the structural modernisation of the country's economy and society.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIAN SEMINAR DENOUNCES SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

OWO61212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Participants in a seminar on "Soviet intervention in Afghanistan" yesterday condemned the continued occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet armed forces and demanded their immediate withdrawal, according to a report from New Delhi quoting the TIMES OF INDIA today.

The seminar was organised by the University Teachers' Council at the arts faculty.

Presiding over the seminar, Mr V. M. Tarkunde, eminent jurist, said that there was absolutely no justification for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He said that a number of important international principles accepted by the world community had been violated. The Soviets had deprived the Afghans of the right to self-determination and had also brought the superpower rivalry to the doorsteps of India.

Dr Dharmendra Nath Acharya, general secretary of the Friends of Afghanistan Association, said that the Soviet intervention and subsequent occupation of Afghanistan had dealt a severe blow to the non-aligned movement.

He warned the Indian Government of Russian designs on Pakistan. He hoped India and Pakistan "will stand together and face the Russian threat and challenge to the sub-continent."

Another participant said that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its designs on Pakistan posed a grave threat to India.

Mr Said Mohammed Maiwand, a senior official of the planning department of Afghanistan and now a refugee in India, pleaded for more aid to Afghan nationalists fighting for their country's independence. He also wanted the Indian Government to allow Afghan refugees in India (now numbering about 20,000) to receive foreign aid.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED

OW221326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, November 22 (XINHUA)--S. al-Mojaddedi, vice-president of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan today appealed to the peace-loving countries and people of the world to make more efforts to force the Soviet Union to abide by the U.N. resolution on the Afghan issue and to withdraw its troops immediately from Afghanistan.

In an interview with XINHUA in Peshawar today, S. al-Mohaddedi who is also the president of the National Liberation Front of Afghanistan, expressed his gratitude to the people of the world for their support to the Afghan people in their struggle against Russian aggressors, and his appreciation of the U.N. resolution on the Afghan issue adopted with the approval of one hundred and eleven countries. He pointed out that the Soviet Union must be dealt a telling blow before it would agree to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. He said that the Afghan freedom-fighters will intensify their struggle and keep on attacking the Russian troops. At the same time he expressed his hope that peace-loving countries of the world should put more pressure on the Soviet Union politically and economically until it leaves Afghanistan. He strongly condemned the Russian troops for committing the barbarous crimes every day in Afghanistan. He emphasized that these crimes must be stopped in Afghanistan and that the Russians be taught a good lesson, so that the same crimes will not be committed again in other countries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR LOOTING AFGHANISTAN'S MINERAL WEALTH

OW180722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--"As a general policy, the Russians are looting our mineral resources, precious stones and even museum pieces," said an Afghan refugee Abdul Latif Aurah, according to reports from Islamabad.

Aurah was an engineer and former department head in the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industry. He defected last month from Kabul.

Aurah said that Afghan gas, with an annual output of about 3,500 million cubic metres, is used almost exclusively in the Soviet Union. The Soviets import the natural gas from Afghan fields by pipeline. But the Afghan officials are unable to confirm the amount taken because the meter is on the Soviet side of the border. They have a free hand at determining how much they take without any worry of Afghan opposition.

Aurah said that an Afghan government engineer told him that a hill containing an outcrop of rich uranium ore at Khakrez in the province of Kandahar in southern Afghanistan was completely flattened four months ago by the Soviets who shipped the mineral by truck to the Soviet Union.

Aurah also witnessed Soviet troops taking ore containing lapis lazuli, a deep-blue gemstone, from the basement of his ministry. He said that a large amount, totalling 250 metric tons, was removed from a storehouse on the grounds of the former royal residence--the Arg Palace in Kabul. The lapis ore was "very conservatively" valued at 60 million U.S. dollars. A glass container holding one kilogram of uncut emeralds, long publicly displayed at a government showroom was similarly seized by Soviet troops this fall.

Aurah said the precious stones were removed to the Kabul airport and loaded aboard Soviet military transport planes which had earlier brought weapons and ammunition for the Soviet forces.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ATTACKS AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

OW211608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Canberra, November 21 (XINHUA)--Soviet ambassador to Australia Nikolay Sudarikov broke protocol rules and attacked the Australian Government during his current official visit to Tasmania, Australia's island state at the foot of the mainland, according to press reports here today.

In a "political speech" at a state luncheon given in his honor on November 17, Sudarikov accused the Australian Government of "endangering" the Soviet Union and of having discriminated against his country and misunderstood its "noble policies" towards Australia. He alleged that in its history, Russia had "never really" invaded anyone else.

On his arrival in Hobart, capital of the island, he was met by a group of protesters from the Soviet-annexed Baltic states. The ambassador called them possibly "miserable people in some respects."

Tasmania's newly-elected independent Senator Brian Harradine asked the foreign minister to caution the Soviet ambassador and tell him that he was abusing his diplomatic privileges. He said the Soviet ambassador's speech at the state luncheon was "an undiplomatic diatribe against Australia."

Senator Harradine also called for an inquiry into Ambassador Sudarikov's background including claims that he had extensive secret police involvement in both the NKVD and the KGB. The senator said that these claims had not been investigated by the government when they were first made last November.

A spokesman for the Tasmanian premier indicated afterwards that the premier had been embarrassed by Sudarikov's speech.

A spokesman for the Australian department of foreign affairs said here yesterday that Sudarikov would not be cautioned, and that the department believed the Australians were capable of judging the merits of Sudarikov's comments.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES DEFENSE COOPERATION

OW050756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Canberra, December 5 (XINHUA)--"The government's emphasis on increased defence co-operation with our neighbours is being pursued with vigour and considerable success," Australian Minister for Defence D. J. Killen said yesterday in the House of Representatives.

He said in a statement on defence, "We have made significant innovations to accommodate the priority requirement identified in high level consultations with all concerned--particularly the South East Asian countries--as they continue to build up their defensive capabilities, we are seeking ways of doing more."

He said at the end of October, in Australia over 500 service personnel from 14 nearby countries were attending formal service training courses, undergoing on-the-job training, or studying particular aspects of Australian defence force organisation and procedures. And about 260 Australian servicemen and civilians are presently providing advisory and other practical assistance in many of these countries.

"Military planners from the five powers--Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Australia--met in Canberra from 19 to 21 November to produce specific recommendations as to develop plans for 1981 exercises," he added.

The minister explained that the multi-national exercises "will supplement but not supersede, bilateral exercises arrangements between the five power partners. They will add to the already extensive bilateral defence activities which Australia undertakes with others in South East Asia and the South West Pacific."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEWSLETTER ON WRITER'S VISIT TO SOUTHERN IRAN

OWO70300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1652 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Newsletter by Xu Boyuan: "A Brief Survey of the Southern Battlefront of Iran"]

[Summary] Tehran, 5 Dec (XINHUA)—"This writer paid a visit to the Ahvaz and Susangerd areas of southern Iran in a large car provided for reporters by the Iranian Ministry of National Guidance 27 November-1 December."

We started from Tehran, the capital, and passed Khorramabad, seeing no signs of war except for new military trucks delivering ammunition to the front. We were told that Khorramabad experienced its first air raid since the war on the day before our arrival.

Once we got to the cities of Andimeshk and Dezful, we saw very different scenes. Many buildings had been devastated and yet people were seen walking around in these cities.

"We arrived at Ahvaz the afternoon of 28 November. The city's calmness took us quite by surprise, for the city had suffered from attacks by Iraqi planes, artillery and missiles. Though several buildings had been knocked down, the city seemed to still be in good condition."

I learned from Iranian soldiers back from the front that "Iraqi troops are stationed in areas 20 kilometers to the west and 40 kilometers to the southwest of the city." Once every few days, both sides exchange bombings or shellings. The war seems to be stalemated.

On 29 November, we tried to approach Susangerd city twice from different directions, but we were stopped by Iranian troops, saying that our car was too large a target.

We were told that the Iraqi troops were not far from Susangerd, surrounding the city on several sides.

On the morning of 30 November, we went to Susangerd in a military vehicle amidst dense fog. To avoid being spotted, the car traveled at top speed. On our way there, we saw the wrecks of about 10 Iraqi tanks, Iranian tanks and machinegun positions, and several baggage-laden refugees waiting for a bus along the highway.

"When we entered Susangerd, we found the city deserted, a population of 30,000 totally evacuated. No undamaged buildings were to be seen and canned food was scattered in the street. Fallen bricks and charred wood were seen here and there, and we found a burned-out Soviet-made T-62 tank in one street. Fierce street fighting took place in the city once and Iraqi troops once occupied the city. It is reported that two Iraqi infantry battalions are still stationed 2 miles to the south of the city."

The rainy season will soon set in in southern Iran. Since rain does not favor military actions, there will possibly be a period of stalemate. However, there are still no signs of cease-fire.

"On our return to Tehran, I thought how nice it would be if one day the clouds over the Gulf were to clear and if the two belligerents would solve their difference through a peaceful settlement. This is not only in the interests of the people of the two countries who are suffering from the wounds of war but also in accordance with the ardent expectation of people of the world."

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN, SOVIET MEDIA ON POLAND CITED

OWO61902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Roundup: Moscow Steps Up Military and Political Pressures on Poland"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union has been engaged in frequent military manoeuvres near the Polish border while setting its propaganda machine in motion to issue threats. It has thus strengthened its military and political pressures upon Poland, making the turbulent situation in that country extremely dangerous.

Western press reports said Moscow has been massing more and more troops around Poland. UPI reported on September 20, "Mid-week intelligence reports noted the buildup of Soviet troops along Poland's borders with the Soviet Union and East Germany. There were indications they included additional supply and communication support forces." A December 3 WALL STREET JOURNAL article said, "American intelligence has discovered that the Soviets have activated wartime command and control mechanisms among the Soviet troops normally based in and near Poland." Army units based in the western part of the Soviet Union near Poland have been beefed up and made readier by the retention of reservists who would have been sent home after the major Warsaw Pact exercises held last September, the article added. The West Berlin-based BERLINER MORGEN POST reported in November that the reserve divisions in the western Soviet military regions had been put into "a highly pre-war state" and officers at all levels had been sent to these divisions. "Meanwhile, the leadership of the Soviet army units in Poland has been reinforced," the report added.

It was reported that officials had informed the United States, Britain and France last week that two 50 km wide strips adjoining the border between Poland and the German Democratic Republic "had been provisionally declared prohibited military zones." "The announcement effectively closed the entire border," the report said.

The BERLINER MORGEN POST of West Berlin reported that all the Soviet western military districts had been announced prohibited zones to military attaches of Western countries in Moscow. Vilnius, an important city in the western part of the Soviet Union, has been closed to foreigners. The city is a railway junction near the eastern Polish border.

Meanwhile, the Soviet propaganda machine has been making threats against Poland. On November 26, TASS quoted a Polish magazine as saying "The (Polish) anti-socialist forces are trying to take advantage of the current crisis to undermine the foundation of the socialist system."

PRAVDA declared in an article on November 28 that anti-socialist forces in Poland have changed their strategy. They tried their utmost to paralyze and undermine the socialist system from within in an attempt to peacefully restore capitalism in Poland. "This demands prompt response," the paper added.

A commentator of the Soviet Central Television Studio said on December 3 in a commentary on the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party: "Those who are hostile to the socialist cause and the people's regime are trying to establish a dual political regime to undermine the basis of the leadership of the United Workers' Party" while "anti-socialist elements" did their utmost to divert the course of the Gdansk agreement reached between the workers' representatives and the government in an attempt to make use of the agreement to achieve political domination.

On November 24, TASS said in a report on the Polish railway workers' strike that the strike was aimed at maintaining tension in Poland. "The solidarity trade union threatened to hold a general strike which will jeopardize the national and defense interests of Poland as well as (Soviet) railway transit in Poland."

A TASS report said that dislocation of railway traffic in Poland would constitute a "direct threat to the Soviet Union's security." It stressed the need of defending the fruits of the Polish revolution.

Commemorating the 250th anniversary of Suworov's birthday, the Soviet press described this Russian general, an executioner of the Polish people, as "Russia's sword" and a "Russian hero," and stressed the "realistic significance" of Suworov's concept.

Under the present Polish situation, Moscow's action has aroused international concern. The West views the intensified Soviet military and propaganda pressure on Poland as an ominous sign.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'POLITYKA' CRITICIZES POLISH PARTY LEADERSHIP

OWO81212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, December 7 (XINHUA)--Severe criticism of those party leaders who place themselves above the party, the party Central Committee and the whole society, is contained in the latest issue of the weekly POLITYKA.

The article, written by M. Rakowski, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and editor-in-chief of the weekly, also criticizes the leader system which only allows centralism without democracy.

The article states there have been several crises during the history of people's Poland, and that the new leaders who emerged from each crisis have always sworn to pursue a policy in conformity with the desires and interests of the workers and the entire people. However, after a brief "honeymoon" period and "after reaching a smooth and untroubled rule, the system in which the leaders place themselves above the whole party, the Central Committee and the whole society has been automatically put into operation the following day."

The writer holds that the present system of democratic centralism is lopsided and only centralism functioning. [sentence as received] The system, he argues, "actually prevents the cadres from giving clearcut criticisms of the party leadership."

The article also attacks the idea of "respecting" and "be loyal to" the leaders, which has acted like a yoke on the party members.

The article states, "The situation inside the party is a key-link to the ending of the Polish social and economic crises." The writer protests that, to have a good policy is not enough; it is also necessary to have a concrete and clearcut programme of action.

He demands that the party leadership adopt a clear attitude towards the errors of the past ten years and of their own responsibility for those errors. He calls for a struggle against extremism and conservatism, against political adventurism and social demagoguery.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PAPER COMMENTS ON THREAT OF FORCE

OWO90715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, December 8 (XINHUA)--The principle of non-use of force or of threat of force in relations between states should be observed and that "each country has the right to solve its own problem," stresses Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY in a commentary today.

Under the title "The Equal Status of Poland," the commentary says: "Our immediate neighbours have made different appraisals on the process of changes in the social-economic and political life of the country. We may frankly say that certain doubts or queries that crop up in the minds of some people here and there can be seen as a justifiable concern about the fate of the whole community." However, the commentary continues, "Within the framework of the political order of a socialist society agreed upon by all, every country has the right to solve its own problem, to consider its national characteristics and integrate them with the laws of socialism. Then comes the right of the government to determine its own destiny on the basis of the principle of independence, sovereignty, and non-use of force or of threat of force in state relations."

Referring to the world situation and the fate of the country, the commentary points out: "We are now living at a difficult moment," "the world situation is yet to be saved from conflicts and political crises. A struggle is being waged for a better prospect for detente." Hence, the commentary adds, "the fate of Poland should be determined accordingly in an atmosphere of dialogue and detente." "Without order and stability along the bank of the Vistula River, it is unimaginable to see a peaceful and secured Europe," it stresses.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR POPULAR ALLIANCE

OW081516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, December 7 (XINHUA)--Daniel Passent, noted Polish political commentator, has called for unity and a popular alliance of all the people of the country including trade unionists, communists and Catholics.

In an article entitled "An Opportunity for the Central (Government)" which was carried in the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY yesterday, Passent said: "We are living at a historical moment when we should act not only with determination but also with precaution."

"If the state is to be an arbitrator, it must have the prestige, authority and support. To this end, a new historical compromise is necessary, including a Polish compromise based on an alliance of trade unionists, communists and Catholics. There has been much talk of such an alliance but it has never materialized."

"If the alliance puts forward for itself realistic objectives, it means acting in line with the socialist system and concern on the part of every member of the alliance about a common victory. Only in this context can the alliance continue to exist."

"Only an alliance and the establishment of a center could provide us with a great opportunity."

Passent said: "I believe that today whoever stands for continued confrontation, fighting at all costs and sabotage, and whoever is bent on adventure instead of cooperation, be he a governor or a worker, and be upholding a red flag or a black or white flag, would be an enemy of Polish socialism."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW090235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] London, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--There is a need to seek new ways to bring peace and stability to Northern Ireland and to improve relations between their two countries, agreed British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher and her Irish counterpart Charles Haughey after their meeting in Dublin today.

Mrs Thatcher had flown to Dublin for talks because of the mounting tension in Northern Ireland aroused by the hunger strike of ten jailed Republican guerrillas convicted of terrorist acts who are demanding that they be treated as political prisoners. She was accompanied by three senior members of the Cabinet.

A joint communique issued after five hours of talks, which also covered international and EEC issues, states that the two prime ministers agreed that "the economic, social and political interests of the peoples of the United Kingdom and the Republic (of Ireland) are inextricably linked, but that the full development of these links has been put under strain by division and dissent in Northern Ireland."

The communique adds, "In that context they accepted the need to bring forward policies and proposals to achieve peace, reconciliation and stability, and to improve relations between the peoples of the two countries."

It also says that the two prime ministers "have commissioned joint studies, covering a range of issues including new institutional structures, citizenship rights, security matters, economic cooperation and measures to encourage mutual understanding."

The results of these studies will be discussed when the two prime ministers meet in London next year to talk about "the totality of relationships within these islands."

The communique further states that both sides regarded today's talks, which took place in closely guarded Dublin Castle, as extremely constructive and significant. Charles Haughey afterwards told a press conference that he hoped the meeting would make an important contribution to the efforts to get a solution to the problem.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTANI-SAUDI ARABIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW101904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, December 10 (XINHUA)—Pakistan and Saudi Arabia today called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops immediately from Afghanistan.

A joint communique was issued in Lahore today by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia at the end of the crown prince's three-day official visit to Pakistan. It says that the two sides reiterated the basic requisites of a political solution of the crisis including the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The communique states, "The president informed the crown prince that Pakistan is dedicated to the cause of peace in South Asia and is sincerely desirous of improving its relations with India on the basis of the Simla agreement, and is not involved in an arms race, conventional or nuclear, with India or with any other country. In fact, Pakistan would welcome talks with India for mutual assurances in this regard and for consideration of other confidence-building measures."

Crown Prince Fahd expressed his appreciation of Pakistan's contribution to the cause of good-neighbourly relations and durable peace in the region. Both sides reiterated in the communique the importance of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Believing in that safeguarding the security and stability of the Gulf area is the exclusive responsibility of the Gulf states free from outside interference, They called [on] Iran and Iraq "to cooperate with Islamic and international peace-making moves, end the hostilities and enter into negotiations for a peaceful settlement of their disputes."

They affirmed that a just and lasting peace could not be realized without total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. They strongly condemned Israel's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC, JAPAN ISSUE JOINT PRESS STATEMENT AS TALKS END

OW050253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing Dec 5 KYODO--Japan and China ended their three-day ministerial conference here Friday after issuing a joint press statement calling for further promotion of bilateral relations despite differences in social systems.

The statement, indicating to the world that the two Asian giants have now entered an age of stable relations on a working-level basis, was issued after the holding of the second plenary session of the ministerial conference.

During the session at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers Masayoshi Ito and Huang Hua exchanged notes in which Japan pledged to extend yen 56 billion in yen credits to China in fiscal 1980.

Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu, in a closing address at the second session, said the meeting had achieved an unexpectedly good result although it was short.

"Our mutual understandings have even more been promoted through the meeting and there were many points of agreement on friendly cooperation," he said.

But he said there were some points of disagreement due to differences in the circumstances and political systems under which Japan and China operate.

"Disagreement is a normal phenomenon, I believe," the vice premier said.

"I think we could reach complete agreement by the time the fourth ministerial meeting will be held," he added.

Japanese Foreign Minister Ito agreed and said the meeting will play an important role for peace and security in Asia and the world.

Japan sent six cabinet ministers to the conference, the first of the kind since the two countries normalized their relations in 1972.

The Japanese ministers paid courtesy calls Thursday on Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The press statement said the ministerial conference discussed the international situation and bilateral relations, including cooperation and exchanges, and economic and fiscal policies of the two nations.

It said frank and serious exchanges of view were made on the Kampuchean problem, indicating the two countries had failed to find a common position on the issue.

The statement said, however, that the two countries would continue their efforts based on their respective position to secure and maintain peace and security in Asia and the world.

At the Ito-Hua meeting Thursday, the Japanese minister stressed the need to have Vietnam as a partner at an international conference on Kampuchea.

But Hua reiterated China's position that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea before a political settlement can be discussed.

The statement said relations between Japan and China have been developing smoothly since they normalized diplomatic ties in 1972.

The two sides reaffirmed that lasting peaceful and cooperative ties between the two countries should be created through increase of exchanges and mutual understanding in spite of differences in social systems, it said.

It said the Japanese delegation explained to China the course of postwar development of Japan, recent economic conditions and policies, fiscal and medium-range economic plan.

The Chinese delegation, the statement said, explained China's economic situation, the current economic readjustment review, policies and future development projects.

It said the two countries would further promote cooperation in developing oil, coal and other energy sources.

The statement said China would comply as much as possible to a Japanese request to increase supplies of energy sources on a long-term basis.

Japan and China agreed to start negotiations for conclusion of a taxation convention and an investment guarantee agreement for smoother economic relations between them, it said.

It said the two countries will endeavor for inauguration of regular cargoliner service on the Japan-China route.

China has pledged further cooperation in efforts to locate parents of Japanese orphans still scattered across the country, the statement said.

It added the next ministerial meeting will be held in Japan and its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Japanese Foreign Minister Ito proposed at the meeting with Hua Thursday that the second meeting be held in Tokyo next year.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MANILA MEETING ON ASIAN MORTALITY TRENDS

OW051214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 ZMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Manila, December 5 (XINHUA)--There is a general trend of increase in life span in Asian countries owing to the efforts made in the past years to reduce mortality, according to data provided by the meeting on mortality in Asia which ended here today.

By around 1975, the average expectation of life of male citizens in Pakistan, India, Nepal and Indonesia reached 45 to 49 years, Thailand and the Philippines 55 to 59, Sri Lanka 60 to 64, and China, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong area 65 to 69. The country with the highest average expectation of life is Japan, reaching 70 to 74 years in 1975.

By the same time, infant mortality rate in Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong was reduced to 20 per thousand, as against 60 to 80 per thousand in 1950.

In China, infant mortality rate in 1978 in cities was 12 per thousand and that in rural areas 20 to 30 per thousand. The infant death rate before liberation was 120 per thousand in cities and 200 per thousand in the country. In 1978 China's crude death rate was lower than 7 per thousand, as against 25 per thousand before liberation.

The meeting which was held here from December 1 to 5 to study the mortality trends in Asia in the period from 1950 to 1975 was jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Demographers, epidemiologists, statisticians and public health experts from Asian and Pacific countries attended the meeting and introduced their experience in reducing mortality.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN REBEL LEADER IN VANUATU SENTENCED

OW221252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Canberra, November 22 (XINHUA)---Separatist leader Jimmy Stevens was sentenced to 14.5 years' jail and fined 30,000 Australian dollars by the Vanuatu Supreme Court yesterday for leading a secessionist revolt in that South Pacific archipelago, according to press reports reaching here from Port Vila today.

Jimmy Stevens staged the separatist rebellion when Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides) became independent from joint Anglo-French colonial rule on July 30 this year. He was arrested late in August after Vanuatu police and Papua New Guinean troops, sent to help the newly independent nation crush the rebellion according to a decision by the South Pacific forum's meeting last July, overran his jungle headquarters at Vanafo in the hills of Espiritu Santo Island.

He faced 11 charges which included creating an illegal Vemerana provisional government, inciting rebellion, training an army, possessing illegal arms and explosives, and operating a radio transmitter.

During the two-day hearing, Stevens pleaded guilty to leading an insurgency that sought to split the country and prevent the new government there from assuming complete control upon independence.

After the hearing, Stevens told an Australian paper THE AGE that he felt misled by some foreign officials and organizations which had given him financial aid, drafted a constitution and printed passports for his secessionist group.

Stevens was reportedly the last to be tried among the more than 100 people arrested for their part in the rebellion. His right hand man, Timothy Wells, was earlier sentenced to eight years.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED IN INDIA

OW071536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)--The number of job-seekers totalled 15.1 million by June 30 this year, 21.8 per cent higher than 15 months ago, disclosed Indian Deputy Labour Minister Katta Reddy in a written reply to the Lower House on December 3, according to a report from New Delhi.

This shows a sharp deterioration of unemployment situation in that country. According to official statistics, the number of the underemployed rose from 4.2 million at the end of 1971 to 14.3 million at the end of last year, an average annual increase of 1.28 million.

The unemployment of the educated is likewise a prominent social problem in India. They stood at 7.296 million at the end of last June, or 48 per cent of the total job seekers. It was also reported that only 400,000 out of the over half a million university or college graduates in the country could get work each year.

The previous Indian governments gave the pride of place to the removal of unemployment by listing this task as their principle objective. Among a series of measures, they stressed development of labour intensive private small enterprises. However, as the low economy growth rate of 3.3 per cent coincides with a high population growth rate of 2.2 per cent, unemployment is still on an upward trend and has become a social problem to solve difficult. [as received]

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDUSTRIAL MINISTERS MEETING ENDS IN DACCA

OW052004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Dacca, December 5 (XINHUA)--The four-day solidarity meeting of ministers of industry of developing countries which concluded here today pledged to render technical and other assistance to Bangladesh.

A recommendation issued here this afternoon said that the meeting was of the view that the fostering of solidarity among the developing countries and the building up of their collective self-reliance have acquired a new meaning and topical significance for achieving progress in the establishment of a new international economic order and for their accelerated development.

It said that representatives of the 20 participating countries voiced their solidarity with Bangladesh. It was agreed that the modalities and mechanisms for the cooperation would be of a flexible nature so as to yield optimum results and that all appropriate follow-up actions would be undertaken.

The recommendation said that the meeting will mark the beginning of numerous programmes of inter-country cooperation which will not only assist in the industrial development of Bangladesh but also constitute a concrete step for strengthening the solidarity and collective self-reliance of the Third World.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. SENATE ISSUES REPORT ON 'GEOPOLITICS OF OIL'

OW210306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, November 20 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Energy Committee published today a staff report on "The Geopolitics of Oil," expressing concern about access to oil "because of the threat to our (U.S.) national security and to world peace of oil supply disruptions," particularly threats from the Soviet Union.

"We must recognize that the energy problem is not only a long time issue but that it is an immediate concern," said the report, adding that "a major oil supply interruption is a virtual certainty within the next ten years."

Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the energy committee, said in releasing the report today "There is a close link between our economic problems, our energy problems and our security problems. Our access to oil imports will rest in no small part on the strength and credibility of our defenses. Our ability to maintain a strong defense depends on the strength of our economy and our industrial base."

He said that these linkages "will govern the national policy in the 1980's" and four key measures should provide the cornerstone of this policy--namely, a domestic petroleum reserve, plans in concert with U.S. allies to mitigate the impact of an energy emergency, joint work with U.S. allies to ensure stability and resist Soviet advance in the Middle East, and strong support for programs for increasing oil production outside the Middle East.

On the question of checking Soviet advance in the Mideast, Jackson said that certain threats, particularly overt threat from the Soviet Union, may require a stronger response than any individual Middle East country or group of countries can provide. "To deal with these threats, we should enhance our ability to project military power in the region, through facilities agreements and an effective rapid deployment force. We should also work with our allies to develop a common strategy for deterring Soviet advances," he added.

Jackson pointed out clearly the Soviets will go out for warm water port and oil resources in the Persian Gulf and the invasion of Afghanistan was the first step in that direction. NATO will disappear without oil, he said.

Senator Bill Bradley, vice-chairman of the committee's study on the geopolitics of oil, said the war between Iraq and Iran threatens to close the Straits of Hormuz, the narrow waterway used by tankers carrying about 60 percent of the West's petroleum. "In addition," he said, "we have to assume that the Soviet Union will keep trying to gain influence in the region by exploiting turmoil there. If the Soviet Union held control over the Straits of Hormuz, it could destroy the economies of the West merely by shutting off the oil." "A one-year loss of Persian Gulf oil would wipe out one-fifth of the U.S. economy and trigger unemployment comparable to the worst of the great depression. The consequences could be still more severe for Europe, Japan and less developed countries," he added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CUBA, MEXICO COOPERATE IN OIL EXPLORATION

OW071251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, December 6 (XINHUA)—Cuba and Mexico have agreed to cooperate in oil and natural gas exploration on the Cuban continental shelf, according to local press reports.

A protocol to this effect, the first of its kind between the two countries, was signed here yesterday by President of the Cuban State Economic Collaboration Committee Hector Rodriguez and the visiting director general of the Mexican Petroleum Company Jorge Diaz. Under the accord, Mexico is to provide Cuba with extensive cooperation in oil exploration on Cuba's continental shelf in addition to helping the latter to increase its liquified gas production and oil refining.

When receiving the visiting Mexican petroleum delegation, president of the State Council of Cuba Fidel Castro showed great interest in cooperation with Mexico in oil exploration, exploitation and refining. When Mexican President Lopez Portillo visited Cuba last July, the question had figured in his talks with Cuban leaders.

An energy-deficient country with no coal and water power resources, Cuba depends on the Soviet Union for almost all the oil it needs. Official figures released recently showed that from 1960 to the present, Cuba has imported from the Soviet Union a total of 122 million tons of oil and oil products and plans to import another 61 million tons in the next five years.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOUNTAINS OPEN TO CLIMBERS--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--The unclimbed Mount Siguniang, in southwest China's Sichuan Province, will be open to foreign climbers next year, the Chinese Mountaineering Association (C.M.A.) said today. Formed by four peaks over 5,000 meters above sea level, Mount Siguniang belongs to the Qionglai Mountain Range, located in the heart of Sichuan. The main peak is 6,250 meters high and is only a day's drive away from Chengdu, capital of Sichuan, through China's largest giant panda protection zone Wolong. The rainy season there is from June to August. Since the beginning of this year, China has opened eight mountains to foreign expeditions, including the world's highest peak, the 8,848-meter Mount Gomolangma. Three American expeditions have signed protocols with the C.M.A. to climb Mount Siguniang next year, the C.M.A. said. The six-member American Alpine Club and Exum School American Mountaineering Expedition, led by Jack Turner and Peter Filafian, will challenge it from the south face between October 15 and November 15, 1981. The American Mountain Travel Expedition will also attempt it next October. The ten-member team will be led by Jack Turner. A team from Mountain Travel Nepal Incorporation has also signed a protocol, but the date and route of the climb have not been decided. [Text] [OW100252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 10 Dec 80]

JAPAN-SOVIET RELATIONS--Tokyo, December 9 (XINHUA)--The Soviet attacks on Afghanistan and its intensified military build-up on Japan's northern territories have obstructed improvement in Japan-Soviet relations, said Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, the paper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported today. As long as these factors are not eliminated such improvement will be difficult, he said, adding that the Soviet military build-up at places which could be spotted by naked eyes from Hokkaido will only injure the feelings of Japanese nationals. Sakurauchi made these remarks at a 30-minute talk yesterday with a deputy-director of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee at the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party. During the meeting, Sakurauchi expressed the hope for better relations between the two countries. He maintained that obstacles to better relations are mainly erected by the Soviet side. He demanded once again that the Soviet Union appropriately treat the issues of Afghanistan and Japan's northern territories. [Text] [OW090723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 9 Dec 80]

POLISH UNREST--Warsaw, December 8 (XINHUA)--The Polish Armed Forces recently expressed worry over their country's independence and security, and voiced their support for the line to renovate the life of the party and the state and for political settlement of the recent clashes, according to a report from the Polish News Agency. At its plenary session held on December 6, the party committee of the navy pointed out that under the current situation the navy favors the party's line to stabilize the social, political and economic situation, firmly opposes the escalation of tension, and fully supports the renovation in many aspects of party and state organization and policy. Recent meetings of the party activists were held in the three military areas of Warsaw, Maritime and Silesia, at which the participants declared their unre-served support for the resolutions adopted at the party's 7th plenary session and the policy of democratizing social life. In an editorial entitled "Support the Socialist Renovation and Oppose Relaxation and Anarchism," the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that it is the full responsibility of Polish soldiers to follow the fate of their country which they will always defend with vigilance and loyalty. The editorial pointed out that social disorder has already caused damage to the national defence. The military expressed its desire for a rapid settlement of the current crisis. [Text] [OW091550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 9 Dec 80]

POLISH INVASION NOT EXPECTED--Beijing, 4 Dec (AFP)--China does not expect a Soviet intervention in Poland similar to its 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, a Japanese spokesman said following talks between the Chinese and Japanese foreign ministers here today. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who is also a vice-premier told his Japanese counterpart Masayoshi Ito that the Soviet Union could not at the current time "invade" Poland because of international pressure and also because of the Soviet domestic situation, the spokesman said. The Chinese foreign minister also indicated that the "invasions" of Afghanistan (by the Soviet Union) and of Cambodia (by Vietnam) were "weak points" for the Soviet Union in international terms. China is closely watching the situation in Poland and has made several references to the strong hostility a Soviet intervention would trigger. [Text] [OW040926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 4 Dec 80]

NATO FORCES CHRISTMAS LEAVE--Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)--NATO's standing naval force in the Atlantic will remain at sea during Christmas because of the Polish situation, according to reports from Brussels quoting Atlantic allied sources on Monday. Christmas leave for sailors has been suspended. The five-ship force of destroyers and frigates from different NATO countries had been scheduled to sail for their home ports on December 3 for the holidays. The frigate U.S.S. Valdez will also remain at sea, announced a U.S. Navy spokesman yesterday. [Text] [OW091522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 9 Dec 80]

THAI OFFICIALS URGE UNITY--Bangkok, December 6 (XINHUA)--The King of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet, called on all the Thai people to unite closely and safeguard the security of the country. The King was addressing a public rally held to mark his 53rd birthday here yesterday. King Phumiphon Adunyadet said: "Ever-increasingly grave crises of all kinds have emerged continuously in the

present world. This has so affected our country that we are greatly concerned about the security and stability of the country." He stressed, "No matter what happens, we must face the reality with wisdom and courage." Similar functions were also held in other parts of the capital on December 4 and 5. On December 4, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon presided over a 100,000 strong rally here in downtown San Am Luang Square to mark the opening of the birthday festivities. Prem told the rally: "Every Thai should place collective and state interests above his own, and the Thai people should get united as one to defend the country firmly." On December 3, the Thai King also reviewed a parade of the Royal Guards Regiment. [Text] [OWD60852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 6 Dec 80]

WARSAW WORKERS END STRIKE--Warsaw, November 29 (XINHUA)--The strike at the Warsaw Steel Mill was called off early yesterday after the mill's trade union leaders had a lengthy consultation with Lech Walesa, president of Poland's largest independent trade union "Solidarity" and heeded his advice. The steel workers' decision was made in view of "the grave situation at home and the national interests of Poland." According to a REUTER dispatch from Warsaw, Walesa warned Warsaw trade union representatives and steel workers that they risked losing everything and provoking the Polish army into action. "The army could be called in to run things," he said. "Let us not forget that tanks and rockets could also be the reply. We will not be able to defend ourselves, whereas those gentlemen can destroy us." Walesa added that the "Solidarity" was not strong enough to engage in such confrontation. Up to now, strikes at the Warsaw Steel Works, the Gdansk Sugar Refinery and the Lodz Textile Mill have all ended. But Katowice miners are still on strike. [Text] [OW291857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 29 Nov 80]

SFRY NATIONAL DAY--Belgrade, November 28 (XINHUA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of Yugoslavia, hosted a banquet here at noon today in celebration of Yugoslavia's National Day. This is the first national day celebration since President Tito passed away. According to the local press and television reports, the dominant theme of the National Day observation this year is: Strengthen unity among all the nationalities, join hands to overcome difficulties, and work hard to reinforce the socialist self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia along the path paved by Comrade Tito. [Text] [OW281927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 28 Nov 80]

USSR ON POLAND--Mexico City, December 8 (XINHUA)--Mexican newspapers have expressed concern about a possible Soviet invasion of Poland. EXCELSIOR said editorially today that dozens of well equipped divisions of the Warsaw Treaty Organization are being concentrated along the Soviet-Polish borders, ready for an intervention in Poland. The editorial pointed out that an intervention designed to violate the public will of another country "can only sow the seeds of uncontrollable tempests." It urged the Soviet leaders to see to it that peace be maintained in Poland, and not to embark on expansionism or resort to force. NOVEDADES warned in an editorial on December 4 that the great military build-up by the Warsaw Treaty Organization States is for invading Poland and putting down the people's movement of that country. EL HERALD on Dec. 7 carried an editorial entitled "The Iron Heel of Russia Threatens Poland as It Did Czechoslovakia Yesterday." The editorial said that the Soviet order to have the Polish border with the German Democratic Republic sealed off has jeopardized world peace. [Text] [OW091306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 9 Dec 80]

CUBANS SEEK ASYLUM--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--Fourteen Cubans, including several women, broke through the Vatican diplomatic mission in Cuba yesterday, seeking political asylum, according to reports reaching here. Cuban policemen are reported to have encircled the mission yesterday afternoon. Witnesses said that the policemen drove the refugees out of the mission with tear gas in the evening and put them under arrest afterwards. One person was reported wounded in an exchange of fire. [Text] [OW101530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 10 Dec 80]

EL SALVADOR KILLINGS--Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)--El Salvador's ruling junta condemned the assassination of four American women in a communique yesterday and promised to hunt down the assassins, according to reports from San Salvador. At a news conference on December 4, junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte said the murder was a premeditated act of right-wing terrorists. The four women, three nuns and a social worker, were the latest victims of violence following the murder of six leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front at the end of last month. They were abducted near the San Salvador airport on December 2 and their bodies were found in a small town near the capital two days later. U.S. State Department spokesman John Trattner announced in Washington yesterday that the U.S. was suspending its military and economic aid to El Salvador until the murder of the four women is clarified. According to a church estimate, acts of violence in El Salvador have claimed more than 9,000 lives so far this year. [Text] [OW061508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Dec 80]

CANADIAN OFFICIAL ON POLAND--Ottawa, December 4 (XINHUA)--Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan told the House of Commons yesterday that the government of Canada "regards the border situation around Poland with utmost seriousness." He stated that the Canadian Government maintains that "it is extremely important that the Polish question be settled by the Poles themselves and by no one else" and "it would not be compatible with the Helsinki Final Act for any country to use or even threaten to use force against another country." Asked about what steps his government plans to take to convince the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Germany to keep their armies out of Poland and to respect the principles of the Helsinki pact, the minister said that the government "is taking certain initiatives "with respect to the situation in Poland." On Tuesday, the House of Commons adopted a motion tabled by the new Democratic Party leader Edward Broadbent. The motion reads: "This House (of Commons) strongly urges all other states in the region to refrain completely from military or other provocative actions which could be seen as intimidation by the people of Poland and which could break peaceful relations beyond the borders of Poland itself." [Text] [OW050310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 5 Dec 80]

SRV ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER--Bangkok, December 5 (XINHUA)--Massive Vietnamese troops and tanks have moved close to the Thai-Kampuchean border in the past two days, according to newspaper reports here today. More than 30 Vietnamese tanks moved into positions about 500 metres from the border. Some contingents of Vietnamese troops were positioned just opposite Ban Din Daeng, Nern Takoh, Lamchiek and Phak Kard of Thailand. Commander of Thailand's First Army Division Major-General Suchin Arayakul said that Vietnamese troops in

Kampuchea did not normally come so close to the border line. But their present intentions were not clear. He said artillery and mortar shells fired by the warring Kampucheans occasionally landed on Thai soil. [Text] [OW050822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 5 Dec 80]

KAMPUCHEAN RAILWAY DESTRUCTION--Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas with the help of local residents cut the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som Railway last Sunday, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announces today. The patriotic Kampuchean forces blew up four kilometres of rails between Kompong Som and the Roluos Station. This is the third time this year that the patriotic Kampuchean forces cut the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som Railway which serves as a military supply line for the Vietnamese aggressors. Meanwhile, the patriotic Kampuchean forces mounted attacks at Sre Cham and two other hamlets in the Kompong Som area, wiping out 75 enemy men. [Text] [OW050324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 5 Dec 80]

KAMPUCHEANS ATTACK SRV PILLBOXES--Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas levelled to the ground a number of pillboxes in Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces in late November, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean patriotic forces mounted an attack on the pillbox complex, including a regimental command post, on Highway Five west of Sisophon, Battambang Province on the night of November 28. They destroyed the regimental post, demolished the Pot Ta Sot stronghold and damaged the pillboxes around the Sophi railway station in the battle, the Kampuchean forces wiped out 109 Vietnamese troops, including a major of the regiment, and seized a quantity of munitions. The same day the National Army and local guerrillas raided and destroyed four other strongholds from Samlot to Highway 10. On December 24, the Kampuchean National Army and local guerrillas captured the Vietnamese pillbox in Bak Anlong hamlet, Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province. They killed 25 enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others and seized 25 weapons. On December 29, they blew up two munition depots in Dol Kngan hamlet, Chey Sen District in the same province. Thirty-two Vietnamese aggressors were killed in the explosions. [Text] [OW041222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Dec 80]

ASIAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL--Dacca, December 5 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister M. Shamsul Haq of Bangladesh told parliament today that all six South Asian countries supported in principle a proposal made by President Ziaur Rahman for a South Asian summit to increase cooperation among them in economic, technical and cultural fields. He said that Bangladesh has circulated a working paper on the proposed summit to Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Foreign ministers of these countries will meet to make preparations for the summit. [Text] [OW051628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 5 Dec 80]

BELGIUM ON POLISH SITUATION--Warsaw, December 4 (XINHUA)--The Belgian Government and people "are convinced that Poland itself has the capability to overcome its difficulties and that any other stand would bring extremely grave consequences to international relations in Europe and the rest of the world," the visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said here today. Nothomb made the remarks at a reception given in his honour by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Nothomb said that "Europe and the world need

a stable Poland" and "the Belgian Government and people are following closely the changes now taking place in Poland." Nothomb stressed that the difficulties Poland is facing and the ways and means it seeks to solve them are exclusively "Poles' own affairs." [Text] [OW050844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 5 Dec 80]

POLISH BANK EXCHANGE MEASURES--Warsaw, December 5 (XINHUA)--The Polish People's Bank has announced a new regulation limiting the amount for the exchange of forints for Poles visiting Hungary. Under the regulation, every Polish citizen who goes to Hungary on private business is entitled to buy 1,500 forints a year. But he is only entitled to exchange 600 forints if his stay is less than four days; he may exchange 150 forints more for each day over the four days up to 1,500 forints. The bank also regulates the amount of exchange allowed to transit tourists. [Text] [OW060143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 6 Dec 80]

POLISH-YUGOSLAV TRADE PROTOCOL--Warsaw, December 6 (XINHUA)--A 1981 trade protocol for mutual supply of goods was concluded between Poland and Yugoslavia today, reported the Polish Press Agency. Under the protocol, [the] two countries will increase the exchange of goods and promote cooperation in production and among specialized departments. Poland will export to Yugoslavia power plants, chemical industry equipment, sulphur and hard coal and import from it raw materials and equipment for chemical industry, food and light industrial products including knit wear, piece goods and shoes. A big proportion of the mutual supplied goods will be metallurgical products. Not long ago, Poland signed trade protocols with Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. [Text] [OW070757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 7 Dec 80]

DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE--Belgrade, December 7 (XINHUA)--A Chinese physical culture delegation left here today after a 6-day visit which resulted in the signing of the minutes of talks on bilateral cooperation and exchange of experience in the relevant field in 1981. Led by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Chinese group had discussions with Milan Ercegan, vice-chairman of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council, on matters of bilateral exchanges and of friendly cooperation in international institutions. The Chinese delegation began their visit on December 2. [Text] [OW071520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 7 Dec 80]

AVIATION DELEGATION HONORED--London, December 5 (XINHUA)--Norman Tebbit, parliamentary under secretary of state for trade, gave a reception here today in honour of the Chinese goodwill delegation led by Lu Zhengzhe, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C). The delegation has come to attend the celebrations of the commencement of weekly direct air services between China and the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Airways. Chinese Ambassador Ke Hua gave a farewell reception for the visiting Chinese delegation at the embassy here this evening. [Text] [OW060248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 6 Dec 80]

EEC AID TO PORTUGAL--Brussels, December 5 (XINHUA)--The European Communities and Portugal signed on December 3 here an agreement on the implementation of pre-accession aid for Portugal, according to a press release published by the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities. Under the terms of this agreement, starting from January 1 1981, a total amount of 275 million European units of account (about 360 million U.S. dollars) will be gradually given to Portugal in the form of loans, for promoting regional development in Portugal and strengthening the Portuguese economy. This is the first time that an aid of this type has been taken out of the community budget to assist a country which has applied for accession. Speakers at the signing ceremony emphasized that the aim of this pre-accession aid was to facilitate Portugal's integration into the community. [Text] [OW051907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 5 Dec 80]

FRG, ITALY ON POLAND--Bonn, December 9 (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani of Italy stressed here today that any foreign intervention in Poland involves great risks. They repeated their warning to countries concerned to take a cautious attitude toward the Polish problem. They were speaking to newsmen after their one-day consultation. Schmidt also expressed the belief that the Polish people are capable of overcoming their current difficulties according to their own desire. West Germany, he added, will also be cautious with regard to the Polish problem. It is reported that the two leaders focused their talks on the situation in Poland and aid to Italy after the earthquake. Present on the talks were also West German Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. [Text] [OW100757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 10 Dec 80]

ITALY OPPOSES POLISH INTERVENTION--Rome, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Paolo Bufalini, a leading member of the Italian Communist Party, today said: "We once again declare publicly that we will consider a military intervention in Poland on the part of a member of the Warsaw Pact a most grave fact absolutely unacceptable to us." He told UNITA in an interview: "We agree with what Kania said about 'innovation without anarchy,' but in any circumstances we hold that the struggle to resolve the Polish crisis should be carried out by the Polish working class, the Polish people and the Polish Communist Party with no pressure or interference from any other Communist Party or socialist country. These principles on the building of a socialist society, international detente and safeguarding of peace are of fundamental importance to us." The paper also reported the attitude of the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party toward the crisis in Poland which expressed "utmost concern" over a possible intervention in Poland and hoped for a peaceful solution of that crisis. [Text] [OW061522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 6 Dec 80]

POLISH TRADE UNION COUNCIL--Warsaw, December 5 (XINHUA)--The Central Council of Polish Trade Unions is to cease its operation beginning December 31, according to the press agency of Poland. A decision to this effect was made at a plenary session of the council here today. The council also decided to stop the operation of the provincial trade union councils. The Central Council was set up in 1944 with 23 affiliated unions. It now has a membership of 12 million. Since the strikes last July and August, many workers have

withdrawn their membership and set up independent and self-governing "solidarity" trade unions. The affiliated trade unions quit the Central Council and set up new unions. In such circumstances, the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions has to stop its operation. [Text] [OW060819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 6 Dec 80]

POLISH 'SOLIDARITY' OPPOSES STRIKES--Warsaw, December 6 (XINHUA)--The Polish Independent and Autonomous "Solidarity" Trade Union in a statement yesterday reiterated its opposition to any irresponsible strikes and told its subordinate trade unions that they have no right to hold strikes without the approval of the trade union leadership. The statement, which was released by a press spokesman of the trade union's national consultative committee, said: "At present, there are no strikes or protests in Poland, nor any forecast for any such action." Therefore, "there are no reasons for unease and alarm." This statement is a response to charges that "solidarity" is sowing seeds of anarchism. The statement urged all mass media to publicize the November 26 statement of the National Consultative Committee concerning strikes, which stressed that "under such a tense situation, the holding of any strike is not for but against the real interests of the trade unions. In the light of the interests of the nation and our organization, we warn against any irresponsible strikes." [Text] [OW061624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 6 Dec 80]

ROMANIAN-IRAQI OFFICIALS MEET--Bucharest, December 8 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania and president of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, today received here Hikhat Ibrahim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and member of the Supreme Committee of the National Progressive Front, according to AGERPRES. It reports that the two sides "expressed concern over the development of the present world political weather." It also states they stressed the need for more efforts to reinforce the process of detente, peace and cooperation, and the ending of tension and conflict in various parts of the world through political means and negotiations. The report says, "Referring to the Iraq-Iran conflict, they stressed that every effort should be exerted to reach a ceasefire and to seek a political solution through peaceful means, in the interests of regional peace, world detente and national independence." [Text] [OW090248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 9 Dec 80]

JAPAN ASSISTS NEPAL--Katmandu, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The Government of Japan has decided to extend to Nepal a grant assistance up to 202.4 million rupees for developing the national economy of the country. This was disclosed at a press conference held by the visiting Japanese Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuo Aichi here this evening. Three notes concerning the assistance were signed and exchanged this afternoon by the Japanese vice-minister and Nepalese Assistant Minister for Food and Agriculture Madan Bahadur Pradhan. In answer to the question of what an attitude Japan would take towards Nepal's peace zone proposal, Kazuo Aichi said that during his talks with Nepalese Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi, he himself had expressed support for the proposal on behalf of the Japanese Government because "it is meaningful and effective, and supported by many nations in the world." Kazuo Aichi arrived in Nepal yesterday for a three-day visit. He has been received by King Birendra and Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa of Nepal. [Text] [OW051924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 5 Dec 80]

LEADERS WARNED ON BUYING U.S. ARMS--"Since the United States and some other countries of the NATO bloc have relaxed restrictions on selling offensive arms to our country, some people have become crazy with joy, thinking that this is a reliable guarantee for realizing the modernization of our army. At a recent meeting of the CCP Central Committee's military commission, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, dis-regarding the economic budget for 1981 approved at the Third Session of the NPC, decided to appropriate a large sum of money to buy more U.S. arms in the next few years." Many people have opposed this decision of Deng Xiaoping. Their reasons are: Buying arms from the United States involves a large sum of money. Everyone knows that Vice Chairman Deng met with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown at the beginning of this year. During the meeting it was agreed that China would need \$80 billion to modernize its conventional forces. Needless to say, such a large sum of money would certainly adversely affect China's economic development plan. Practice has proven that complete reliance on U.S. arms would bring about serious consequences. A concrete example was Iran under the former shah. PRC leaders are warned not to lead the modernization of China's armed forces astray. [Summary] [OW120805 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 10 Dec 80]

PAKISTANI PER CAPITA INCOME--Islamabad, December 5 (XINHUA)--Pakistan stands out with the highest per capita income among the seven South Asian countries, the local press reported today quoting an annual report of the World Bank for 1979-80. Pakistan, with a per capita income of 230 U.S. dollars, is followed by Sri Lanka with 190 dollars, India with 180, Burma and Maldives with 150 each, Nepal with 120 and Bangladesh with 90, the lowest. These countries with a total population of 900 million represent about one-fifth of the world's total population and account for about two-fifths of the population in the less developed countries. During the decade of 1971-80, the output in these countries increased by about 33 per cent while the population rose by 26 per cent with the result that much of the gains were rendered insignificant and the growth in average per capita income increased only around one per cent annually. In view of this, hardly any improvement was noticeable in the living standards of the absolute poor population of about 350 million in the region. The report noted that South Asia has the potential for accelerated economic growth in the 1980s at a rate well in excess of its population growth. [Text] [OW051648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 5 Dec 80]

YAR COTTON PRODUCTION--San'a', December 7 (XINHUA)--The output of cotton in North Yemen is expected to reach 2,400 tons this year, 5 times that of last year, said Lutuf Ans, director of the planning department of the Yemeni Agriculture Ministry. Ans said in an interview with XINHUA that the area sown to cotton this year is about 7,000 hectares, 4.8 times that of last year. The Yemen Arab Republic is a cotton-producing country. In 1974, the output reached a record high of 9,800 tons, of which 5,200 tons were sold abroad. With the large outflow of labour force from the countryside, the cost of production increased. Meanwhile, the purchase price set by the government had been low. As a result, the area under cotton and the output substantially dropped, last year, only 600 tons were produced. A national higher committee for cotton was established last May and a number of measures were taken to increase the cotton production: the purchase price was raised by 42.8 per cent; the government lends cotton farmers 600 riyals for each hectare sown to cotton instead of the earlier rate of 350 riyals; and supplies them with free pesticides for three years. The government also decided to import more farm machines to make up the shortage of labour force. [Text] [OW071842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 7 Dec 80]

PAKISTAN ENERGY CONSERVATION--Islamabad, December 4 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Interministerial National Energy Policy Committee has recommended a larger utilisation of natural gas and liquified petroleum gas in order to conserve energy. Official sources said here yesterday that the committee has observed that at present 91 per cent of the oil demand is imported. The oil import bill is estimated at 1,500 million U.S. dollars which constitutes more than 60 per cent of last year's export earnings. Kerosene consumption registered a decline of nine per cent in the first half of 1980-81 and a further decline will be achieved through continuing efforts to hit a target of 100,000 domestic gas connections each in 1980-81 and 1981-82. One hundred thousand gas connections could save about 30,000 tons of kerosene. Furthermore, liquified petroleum gas production will increase from 36,000 tons per year to 60,000 tons by the end of 1981-82. A compressed natural gas project has also come under review. This project would be able to replace high speed diesel and may save consumption of gasoline. Pakistan is also anxious to maximize indigenous production of oil. The indigenous production of crude oil was stated to rise from 11,000 barrels per day to 14,000 barrels by June 1981, and to 21,000 barrels by June 1982. [Text] [OW041514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 4 Dec 80]

SAUDI OFFICIAL ON AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, December 7 (XINHUA)--The Saudi Arabian interior minister, Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud, who is on a visit to Pakistan, said that big powers should respect the rights of small nations and should not impose anything by force. Addressing a press conference here today, he said that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia along with other countries of the world hoped that Afghan refugees should return to their own country in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. Nayif visited Afghan refugee camps in Peshawar yesterday. Speaking to the refugees, he said that the current situation in Afghanistan could ultimately affect the entire world and, therefore, it was the duty not only of the Muslim countries but also of the other countries to pay greater attention immediately to its early solution. This morning Nayif held talks with his Pakistan counter-part Mahmud Haroon on bilateral cooperation in various fields. [Text] [OW071632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 7 Dec 80]

BANGLADESH ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE--Dacca, December 7 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq yesterday said Bangladesh had time and again underscored the paramount importance of the immediate evacuation of Israel from all illegally occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem as a prerequisite to a lasting and durable peace in the Middle East, according to press reports here today. Speaking on the Palestinian problem at the Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs, Shamsul Haq said that today's need for closer cooperation among Islamic countries, politically and economically, has assumed a new urgency. The success of the efforts of the world in general, and of the Islamic nations in particular, for a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, depends on our united efforts and determined will. [Text] [OW071708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 7 Dec 80]

ISRAELI DETENTION CONDEMNED--Baghdad, December 7 (XINHUA)--The Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions strongly denounced the Zionist regime for detention of Arab trade union officials in Palestine and occupied Arab territories,

according to press reports here today. In a statement issued yesterday, the federation condemned the oppressive and terrorist acts committed by Israel against the Arab Palestinian people inside the occupied territories. The federation called upon Arab workers to exert concerted efforts and pressure to ensure the release of Arab unionists detained by Israeli authorities. It also pledged full support for the struggle waged by the Arab Palestinian people, led by their legitimate representative, the PLO. [Text] [OW080148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 8 Dec 80]

MOROCCO DETAINS TRAWLERS--Rabat, December 7 (XINHUA)--Moroccan coast guards recently searched two Soviet and one Cuban trawlers near its southern coast, and later escorted them to Dakhla Port, LE MATIN DU SAHARA reported today quoting Ahmed Dlimi, commandant of southern military zone. The paper said that these trawlers were detained because they were suspected of engaging in espionage including provision of information about Moroccan air force movements to the Popular Front for the Liberation of West Sahara. [Text] [OW080828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 8 Dec 80]

IRANIAN ARMY UNITY URGED--Tehran, December 6 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni called here today for unity and coordination among the Iranian army, revolutionary guards and other military organizations. He warned that if they do otherwise, "an Islamic country would fall to the hands of the blasphemers and Islam would be isolated for a long period," Radio Iran reported. Meeting a group of revolutionary guards who met him this morning, he urged the intellectuals to allow the cultural revolution to come into being for several years and see what experiences and results will be. While condemning the "plot against the clergymen," he said that if the clergymen and people can be separated from each other, the superpowers will celebrate it. It was reported that shopkeepers' strikes and demonstrations in support of clergymen were still going on in some Iranian cities. [Text] [OW061924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 6 Dec 80]

SOVIET CRIMES DENOUNCED--Paris, December 1 (XINHUA)--Two leaders of the Afghan National Islamic Front disclosed here today that there are at least 11 Soviet divisions with 120,000 men in Afghanistan. The two leaders, Mohammad Nazem and Hamid Nasser-Zia, vice-presidents of the front, made a joint speech before a regular session of the Western European Union Assembly. Nazem said the Soviets had conducted massive bombings of valleys and villages in Afghanistan and their scorched earth policy had claimed more than 500,000 lives of unarmed civilians. "But, the Afghan people have demonstrated their ever greater determination to resist the brutal occupation of their country," he stressed. He also cited facts to show that the Soviet invaders have built a lot of military bases in Afghanistan. Nazem appealed to the assembly to consider the reality of the situation in Afghanistan and call on the governments of its member states to "take a positive initiative and support the Afghan resistance movement in a constructive way." [Text] [OW021258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 2 Dec 80]

INDIAN-INDONESIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE--Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--India and Indonesia today called for a settlement of the Afghan issue and expressed the opinion that the Afghans should be left alone to determine their own "destiny free from foreign interference and intervention," according to reports from New Delhi. India and Indonesia expressed their views in a joint communique issued at the end of President Suharto's four-day visit to India. The two sides expressed in the joint communique full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. During their talks, the joint communique says, the leaders of the two countries expressed their grave concern at the deteriorating world situation, particularly in the Asian region, and were distressed by the Iran-Iraq conflict. The joint communique said that both sides attached importance to a United Nations conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka next year and urged all countries to endeavour to implement the U.N. declaration to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. [Text] [OW041304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 4 Dec 80]

EGYPT CONDEMNS ISRAEL--Cairo, December 8 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today condemned the Israeli security forces' suppression of Bir Zeit University students as "inhuman." He charged that the Israeli Government's measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip represent the worst form of suppression by military occupation. He added that the Israeli Government's actions contravene the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements and amount to serious escalation of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Earlier, commenting on the Israeli Government's decision to expel chiefs of Hebron and Halbul municipalities, El Qawsma and Mohammad Melhim, Hassan Ali said that the Israeli Government took a hardline which leads to instability in the West Bank and Gaza and does not promote efforts conducive to encouraging the Palestinians to participate in the peace negotiations. [Text] [OW090206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 9 Dec 80]

IRAQI AID TO JORDAN--Baghdad, December 8 (XINHUA)--Iraq has transferred to Jordan 55 million U.S. dollars to make up for the failure of Libya and Algeria to honour their shares of pan-Arab aid to Jordan after the outbreak of the Gulf war, a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance declared yesterday. According to today's local newspaper reports, the spokesman said that the transfer reflects the firm belief of the government of Iraq in confronting the imperialist-Zionist and reactionary designs and in the pursuit of fostering the pan-Arab interests in liberation and unity. [Text] [OW090242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 9 Dec 80]

TIANJIN MAYOR MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION--[Summary from poor reception] At 2000 on 3 December, a 6-man delegation of a Japanese limited company paid a visit to Mayor Hu Qili. The president of the company "conveyed regards to Mayor Hu from Mr Tatsuo Miyazaki, the mayor of Kobe city. He then informed Mayor Hu about the preparations for the international exposition currently being carried out in Kobe city." Mayor Hu Qili extended his warm welcome to the delegation and expressed his hope for wider economic cooperation between China and Japan. Li Zhongyuan, deputy mayor of Tianjin, also met with the Japanese delegation on the afternoon of 3 December. The delegation is to leave Tianjin 4 December. [SK050526 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Dec 80]

POLISH GOVERNMENT-CHURCH APPEAL--Warsaw, December 9 (XINHUA)--The entire Polish people should unite as one to ensure the survival of their sovereign state and free it from the current crisis. This identical view was reached by both the Polish Government and the Polish Catholic Episcopate at a joint meeting yesterday. The meeting put emphasis on the essential factor necessary for the smooth development of the country--stability. The meeting stressed that the task facing the Polish people is to work earnestly and to encourage the authorities to negotiate with the organizations concerned to eliminate those factors leading to strikes and tension. The meeting pointed out: "The Polish people, irrespective of their world outlook and political views, should get united as one to ensure the survival of their state and free it from the current crisis." [Text] [OW091846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 9 Dec 80]

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS IRAQ--Baghdad, December 8 (XINHUA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Asidiro Malmierca, who was on a peace mission to Iraq on behalf of the non-aligned movement, left here today after a five-day stay, Radio Baghdad reported this evening. He had talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister Taroq A'ziz on suggestions from the non-aligned movement for a peaceful and just settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. [Text] [OW090244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 9 Dec 80]

EEC FOOD TO POLAND--Brussels, December 9 (XINHUA)--The European Communities are getting ready to send food exports to Poland on its demand, according to "EUROPE" today. This action is being taken in line with the December 2 decision taken by the EEC summit. In its communique, the summit expressed its "willingness to meet, insofar as their resources allow, the requests for economic aid which have been made to them by Poland." At present, the economic situation in Poland is in serious difficulties. The level of agricultural production this year was down by 12 per cent as compared with that of last year. It is worse than that in 1973. Industrial production also registered a sharp decline in the recent period. Confronted with such a situation, the Polish authorities have very likely asked the commission of the EEC for 100,000 tonnes of beef and veal and 40,000 tonnes of butter, "EUROPE" reported. The commission is considering the requests in the light of how much the EEC can give. Normally, it would be up to the management committee to take the decisions on the requests. But in view of the importance of the matter, particularly from the political point of view, it will most likely be discussed by the EEC Ministerial Council. [Text] [OW091710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 9 Dec 80]

U.S. AWACS IN W. GERMANY--Bonn, December 10 (XINHUA)--The first group of two AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes arrived at the Ramstein airbase, West Germany, this afternoon at the request of the North Atlantic Pact Organization. The two AWACS planes came on a non-stop flight from the United States, and were refuelled over the Atlantic. It was reported that the United States will station four planes of the kind at West Germany. [Text] [OW111518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

DENG XIAOPING 'HERO' ROLE SCORED

OW141910 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] During the trial of the 10 major criminals, some people have tried to make Vice Chairman Deng look as if he were a hero opposing the "gang of four." They have tried skillfully to create a false image of Deng Xiaoping as the "gang of four's" strong opponent. They claimed that "the 'gang of four' always directed their spearhead at Comrade Deng Xiaoping and spared no effort to slander and frame him." They also claimed that "in the face of such frenzied persecution by the 'gang of four,' Vice Chairman Deng never flinched but waged a courageous struggle." In short, they want people to regard Comrade Deng Xiaoping as a beacon in the 10-year dark period and a hero against the "gang of four." By throwing dust in people's eyes and creating a false image, they want to strengthen Vice Chairman Deng's steadily declining power and position.

But, history will give its verdict on whether he was a hero against the "gang of four" or a hypocrite. During the rule of the erroneous line and the 10-year turmoil, most of our cadres and ordinary party members waged a life or death struggle against the feudalist, fascist dictators in order to defend the party and people's cause and the party's political line. Revolutionaries of the older generation, such as Liu Shaoqi, Peng Denhuai, He Long, Chen Yi, Zhang Wentian, Luo Ruiqing and Huang Keqing, and young revolutionary martyrs, such as comrades Zhang Zhixin and (Wang Mingshi), were typical examples. Most of them sacrificed their lives. They defied brutal force, refused to yield to evil forces and maintained their heroic spirit. They will live forever in history.

Contrary to these examples, certain national and local leaders submitted to the tyrannical rule of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution. They fell on their knees as soon as they were attacked and wrote self-criticisms, statements of repentance or statements acknowledging their mistakes. By doing this they safely survived the 10-year catastrophe. Yet, surprisingly, they now pose as "heroes against the 'gang of four.'" The praises lavished on Comrade Deng Xiaoping fall into this category.

Truth, however, cannot be covered up, just as fire cannot be wrapped up in paper. An abundance of historical facts show that how Vice Chairman Deng acted before Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and Chairman Mao was a far cry

from what is advertised today. People will not easily forget that at the work conference of the party Central Committee on 23 October 1966, Comrade Deng Xiaoping profusely praised the very people he claims to have vigorously opposed. At that meeting, he said: "The decision of the 11th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee on choosing Comrade Lin Biao as the chairman's assistant and successor and on electing Comrade Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan--comrades who hold high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought--to key posts in the party Central Committee is extremely necessary and important. I express my sincere support." At the same meeting Deng Xiaoping also [word indistinct] said: "I completely support the instructions issued by Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Biao at this conference. I completely agree with Comrade Chen Boda's speech."

Judging from the above quoted remarks, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had completely surrendered to Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as early as the initial period of the Cultural Revolution. In his 50,000-word written self-criticism, he even framed other people in order to insure his own official position. He said: "I completely support the resolution of the 12th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee personally presided over by Chairman Mao. Liu Shaoqi has committed towering crimes. We must thoroughly expose and criticize his counterrevolutionary crimes." At the instructions of Kang Sheng and Chen Boda, Comrade Deng Xiaoping even collected a lot of incriminating material against Liu Shaoqi. Thus, he actually helped the evil forces frame Chairman Liu.

In view of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expressed determination to repent and mend his ways and his contributions in struggling against Liu Shaoqi and other party, government and army leaders, the "gang of four" and Chairman Mao rehabilitated him. On 12 April 1973, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made his public appearance in the company of Wang Hairong and returned to the political stage.

Today Comrade Deng Xiaoping distorts historical facts and poses as the most pitiful victim of the Cultural Revolution and a hero against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." His actions, obviously, are aimed at escaping his grave responsibility in helping the "gang of four," flattering Lin Biao and the gang and colluding with the gang in doing evil.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

DENG'S PAST SUPPORT FOR CULTURAL REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

OW160343 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] In a recent speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Many military cadres are resentful of me. I am not afraid of this. I have been knocked down three times and am prepared for another, the last. A fairly large number of military cadres have been punished in the past few years. This is not because, as some people put it, 'Deng Xiaoping is giving vent to personal spite.' I said before that I had completely forgotten what took place during the Cultural Revolution. I did not want to think about and mention those things because I was very forgetful. But later on I thought that without doing so, it would be difficult to distinguish the faces of some people. In the past the army followed Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and launched the 'three support-two army's' campaign. How can the evil record of army cadres be written off at one stroke?"

The above remark by Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping would sound like a golden saying a few years ago, but it sounds highly hypocritical now. If Comrade Deng Xiaoping were indeed not venting his personal spite on the army, he would by no means firmly hold on to the army's participation in the "three support-two army" campaign and would not put the former principal leaders of our army, who had been detained for 9 years under the charges fabricated by the "gang of four," on public trial. He would neither regard opposition against Comrade Deng Xiaoping as a grave crime and would not allow, with ulterior motives, people to praise Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the "hero" who opposed the Cultural Revolution and resisted Chairman Mao's erroneous line, and who was the "biggest victim" of the Cultural Revolution—all are far from true.

As long as Comrade Deng Xiaoping regards as a (?grave crime) the army cadres' involvement in the Cultural Revolution and implementation of the (?left-leaning military control) in accordance with the instructions of the chairman of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, the premier and the defense minister, we would naturally like to turn to a few pages in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Clean History." Why were Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and many other people persecuted to death? Why were tens of thousands or more people rehabilitated only after the downfall of the "gang of four?" However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was regarded as having committed the same crimes as Liu Shaoqi at that time, did not suffer any hardships during the Cultural Revolution but only assumed more important party, government and army posts than he had before the start of the Cultural Revolution. By raising these questions, we do not mean that we (?wish) Comrade Deng Xiaoping were persecuted to death as Liu Shaoqi was. We are merely saying that as long

as his hands are all muddy, he should not have brushed the dust off other people. For example, in making self-criticism at a party Central Committee work meeting on 23 October 1966, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "I completely support the instructions made by Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Biao during the meeting and endorse Comrade Chen Boda's speech on 16 October. It is necessary to further eliminate the influence of the erroneous bourgeois line represented by Liu Shaoqi and myself and implement the correct line personally formulated by Chairman Mao on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. There are only two persons—Liu Shaoqi and I—in the party Central Committee who represent the reactionary bourgeois line in the Great Cultural Revolution." In the self-criticism Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "In order to fully carry out the proletarian Great Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to thoroughly repudiate the erroneous line of Liu Shaoqi and me. Comrade Chen Boda has set forth a correct opinion, which we have rejected. Comrade Chen Boda's correct opinion comes from the masses of people and is in line with Chairman Mao's line."

What is more, in order to protect himself, Comrade Deng Xiaoping attacked Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Deng Tuo, Wu Han and other people who had supported him but were persecuted at that time, by calling them "demons and devils." He also said that the wallposters written by Nie Yuanzi and six other comrades "play the great inspiring role of the Paris commune in Beijing" and that their rebellion against the "demons and devils" was good. "The Great Cultural Revolution not only guarantees that our country will not change its color but also has an epoch-making important significance for the whole world."

Therefore, it can be seen that the reason for the grave damage during the decade of chaos certainly lies in the support of Deng Xiaoping and other people for the Cultural Revolution. Today, when the (?trial) of the 14,000 army cadres is going to start soon, we hope that Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades in the central authorities will be strict with themselves and broadminded toward others.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

JIANG QING TRIED FOR FRAMING PARTY MEMBERS

OW131309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The first tribunal of the special court interrogated Jiang Qing for the fifth time this morning. An abundance of evidence verifies that Jiang Qing colluded with Kang Sheng in 1968 to frame many members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee as "enemy agents, renegades" or "elements maintaining illicit foreign relations." It also verified that Jiang Qing also directly framed and persecuted Lu Dingyi, Hu Qiaomu, Zhou Yang, Qi Yanming, Wang Kunlun, Qian Junrui, Liao Mosha, Zhang Ruihua and Wang Jie.

The judge Qu Yucai asked Jiang Qing: On 21 July 1968, Kang Sheng, at your request, sent you a secret letter with a list of the framed members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee attached. Was this true and what was your purpose? Jiang Qing admitted that she had requested the list, but argued that this was "normal and legal," adding that she wanted "to understand the situation" as she was preparing for the 12th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee. The judge Gan Ying immediately pointed out: Was it justified and legal since Jiang Qing was not even a member of the CCP Central Committee? Jiang Qing went so far as to say what was said at a meeting of the Cultural Revolution group under the CCP Central Committee was tantamount to the words of the party Central Committee. This caused an uproar in the court.

Public prosecutors Jiang Wen and Wang Zhenzhong refuted Jiang Qing's crafty arguments by pointing out that the list of framed leaders drawn up by Jiang Qing in collusion with Kang Sheng on 21 July 1968 was a conspiracy schemed by them and company to persecute state leaders and usurp party and state leadership. They said that the CCP Central Committee had never entrusted Jiang Qing or Kang Sheng to discuss the namelist of the members who were to attend the 12th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee. Nor was there any predetermined namelist. The namelist of the framed leaders was concocted secretly by the two who worked in collusion together. After the Great Cultural Revolution was launched, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company criticized by name many members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee who were criticized, struggled against and framed. According to an investigation, during the Great Cultural Revolution Kang Sheng had directly framed 592 people by referring to their names, of whom 120 were members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee.

In a small part of a recording of her speeches from the end of 1966 to July 1970, Jiang Qing had framed 172 people by name, of whom 28 were members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee. All these people were persecuted.

The public prosecutors pointed out that in a speech delivered on 18 September 1968, Jiang Qing slandered Lu Dingyi as "an agent of the Kuomintang secret service--bureau of investigation and statistics of the military council"; slandered Hu Qiaomu as a "renegade" and Zhou Yang as a "traitor." Jiang Qing also framed Qi Yanming, Wang Kunlun, Rong Gaotang, Tian Han, Qian Junrui, Liao Mosha, Sun Yang, Chen Guang, Chen Huangmei, Lui Baiyu, A Jia and Wang Kun by mentioning their names and calling them "enemy agents," "renegades," or "elements maintaining illicit foreign relations." As a result, they were severely persecuted and many of them were killed or had their families broken up. These crimes committed by Jiang Qing are known to all.

The judge asked Jiang Qing if she had ever called Lu Dingyi an "agent of the bureau of investigation and statistics of the Kuomintang's military council." Jiang Qing said: "I have no basis for calling Lu Dingyi an agent of the bureau of investigation and statistics of the Kuomintang's military council. Maybe there is something wrong with your records. You can call out your witnesses." The bench immediately read the speech made by Jiang Qing on 18 September 1968 when she received representatives of the Chinese Beijing Opera Troupe, the Central Philharmonic Society and other units. A tape recording of that speech was also played in the court: "...Lu Dingyi is an agent of the bureau of investigation and statistics of the Kuomintang's military council. We have come to know of this now and things may be more complex." Jiang Qing had to admit that those words were spoken by her and it was her voice. The judge asked her what was her basis for framing Lu Dingyi as an "agent of the bureau of investigation and statistics of the Kuomintang's military council?" Jiang Qing became mischievous and made unreasonable demands. First she said, "I cannot admit that it was framing. You have to let me think for awhile. Ask me other questions first." Later she slanderously said that a brother of Lu Dingyi was probably an "enemy agent" and that this "had something to do with" Lu Dingyi.

The judge then conducted hearings on crimes committed by Jiang Qing in slandering Hu Qiaomu and Zhou Yang. A tape recording of the related portion in Jiang Qing's speech on 18 September 1968 was played in the court. She said in this talk: "Hu Qiaomu was arrested in Beijing and work is being done in handling this question of betrayal..." and "...he (Zhou Yang) has also connections with the bureau of investigation and statistics of the military council.... (He) escaped Japan and turned traitor after his arrest in Japan. Therefore, he is not only an agent of Japan but also an agent of the United States. His case has not yet been finally closed [Luo An 5507 2714]... but he is positively an enemy agent of the Kuomintang as well as a hidden traitor and enemy agent." Jiang Qing admitted it was her talk. The judge asked Jiang Qing what was her ground for smearing Hu Qiaomu and Zhou Yang? Jiang Qing failed to answer this question. The judge pointed out that Jiang Qing deliberately slandered and persecuted these persons by declaring them as "enemy agents" and "traitors" by name at the conference without any factual basis.

The judge questioned Jiang Qing whether or not on 3 January 1971 she smeared Xu Xiangqian's wife, Hang Jie, as a "renegade," and Nie Rongzhen's wife Zhan Ruihua, as an "enemy agent?" Jiang Qing admitted she had made this remark. But she talked much nonsense that she suspected that Zhang Ruihua's "intelligence report" led to the bombing of the party Central Committee by the reactionary Kuomintang aircraft when the Central Committee moved to Chennanzhuang in Fuping County in 1948. The judge immediately pointed out that although the bombing was indeed the result of secret information provided by the hidden Kuomintang agents, the case was already closed in the early days after liberation and the criminals had been punished. Jiang Qing has her own ulterior motive by going so far as to fabricate a criminal charge against Comrade Zhang Ruihua after so many years. The court then read out a statement given by the Ministry of Public Security in handling this case. Jiang Qing herself admitted that the case was settled at that time and all criminals involved were "executed by firing squad." But she still refused to admit her own crime of fabricating false charges against others. She said that she had heard it from Kang Sheng. The prosecutor pointed out that by smearing Huang Jie and Zhang Ruihua, Jiang Qing was actually trying to frame the two old marshals--Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen.

A tape recording of Jiang Qing's talk on 3 July 1970 was played in the court. Jiang Qing in this talk falsely accused Qi Yanming, noted calligrapher and [former] vice minister of culture, as an "active counterrevolutionary," [former] acting minister of culture Xiao Wangdong as a "historical counter-revolutionary," and Wang Kunlun, Qian Junrui, Cao Liang, and Liao Mosha as "enemy agents with strong evidence." The court declared that reinvestigations have proved that these are out-and-out frameup cases and the comrades mentioned above have been rehabilitated. Because of Jiang Qing's false charges, Qian Junrui and Liao Mosha had been imprisoned for 8 years, and Xiao Wangdong and Wang Kunlun had been imprisoned for 7 years, greatly suffering both physically and mentally.

The victims Wang Kunlun and Liao Mosha appeared in court as witnesses. They accused that large numbers of revolutionary veteran cadres, writers with contributions, and professors were maimed or persecuted to death as a result of Jiang Qing's false accusation and persecution, creating untold disasters for the people. They asked the special court to severely deal with Jiang Qing according to law, the principal defendant of a counterrevolutionary clique who cruelly injured and killed the people and acted with utter disregard for human life.

Because accused Jiang Qing willfully made trouble in the court, continued to slander, frame and even insult the witnesses, and unceasingly disturbed the court order in total disregard of the chief judge's instructions, the chief judge, Zeng Hanzhou ordered that Jiang Qing be taken from the courtroom. She was immediately taken away by bailiffs.

PARTY AND STATE

COURT TESTIMONY ON JIANG QING'S CRIMES

OW131908 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec--Wang Kamlun, who was framed as a "spy" by Jiang Qing and imprisoned for 7 years, appeared at the first tribunal of the special court this morning to give testimony on Jiang Qing's crime of framing him and members of democratic parties in collaboration with Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi.

His testimony says: "I was framed by Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and their company as a spy. Jiang Qing even said that I was a 'very formidable spy' and she had reliable 'proof.' As a result, I suffered serious persecution. Based on what they said, I was arrested and imprisoned for 7 long years."

His testimony says: "When I was in prison, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi, and their company instructed the personnel in charge of the special case to obtain confessions from me by compulsion and give them credence. They forced me to admit that I was a 'spy' and 'counterrevolutionary.' Ever since the 1930's, I had carried out face-to-face struggle against Chiang Kai-shek under the direct leadership of the party, Zhou Enlai and the other comrades of the central authorities. However, they went so far as to falsely accuse me as a 'spy' and 'counterrevolutionary.' I resolutely resisted them. They cruelly tortured me because of my resistance. I was fastened with braces and hit and kicked to the extent that my teeth were broken, my head swelled up and I could not walk on my feet. At the same time, my whole family was persecuted. They not only considered my wife Cao Mengjun a 'spy' but also wanted to falsely accuse all my brothers and sisters and my daughter Jinling as spies or spy suspects. Even my third generation, my granddaughter, who was only 14 or 15 at that time, was not spared."

His testimony says: "Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their company did this not because they have special hatred against me. They named a large number of people, struggled against a large number of people, arrested a large number of people and persecuted a large number of people to death in order to realize their scheme for usurping the party and state leadership. Just taking the democratic parties for example, almost all comrades at the central and local levels who had cooperated with our party for a long time and those comrades who had done some good things for the people were persecuted. Almost all those communist party members who had worked faithfully to carry out the united front work and democratic persons who were noted at home and abroad

were arrested or subjected to criticism and struggle. These comrades had struggled against the Kuomintang reactionaries, Japanese imperialism and enemy spies before liberation and they were in danger of being killed at any time. However, they never flinched from such danger and firmly followed the Chinese Communist Party. They had contributed their share of sweat and blood in the liberation and in building China. At that time, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries considered them as thorns in their eyes and flesh but dared not publicly murder them out of consideration for the people's strength and public opinion. Nevertheless, Jiang Qing did what Chiang Kai-shek dared not do and did what the reactionaries could not do at that time. Jiang Qing sabotaged the united front of our party and trampled on many of our good comrades bodily and mentally. As a result, many of them regretfully died. The crimes committed by Jiang Qing and her company are too numerous to count!"

The testimony says: "As a victim and witness, I request the special court to resolutely punish Jiang Qing for her numerous crimes in accordance with the law and to firmly refrain from giving her clemency!"

Wang Kunlun was accompanied at the court today by his daughter. Owing to his poor health, Wang Jinling read his testimony at the court on his behalf.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

LIAO MOSHA CITES JIANG QING'S 'COUNTLESS CRIMES'

OW131452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)—Liao Mosha, one of the victims of Jiang Qing's framing, appeared at the first tribunal of the special court this morning. He produced testimony about Jiang Qing's persecution of him, her slanders of the cadres and the ordinary people of Beijing and her rounding up other innocent persons which created grave and ill consequences.

Liao Mosha testified: "Jiang Qing, colluding with Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and others, framed and persecuted large numbers of cadres and the ordinary people in Beijing. They smeared good people for no reasons at all and had the innocent rounded up at their will; and I was one of those smeared and persecuted by them. Jiang Qing falsely charged and venomously slandered that I was 'a terrible enemy agent.' This is purely fictitious."

"I joined the revolution when I was a teenage student in Hunan," Liao Mosha continued, "I grew up under party education and have never been divorced from party leadership and party directives for any single moment in the past decades. I have never stopped working for the party and the people."

After recalling how he got acquainted with Jiang Qing in Shanghai in 1933, Liao Mosha said: "She understands me completely and in every detail. I was imprisoned for 8 years, exiled for 3 years and physically tortured beyond description just because of her deliberate slander against me."

Shaking his finger at Jiang Qing, he continued: "I am not the only one who was cruelly persecuted by you and your lieutenants. Comrade Liu Ren, second secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, was labeled by you as an 'enemy agent' and you threw him into jail. Handcuffed for 5 years in the prison, he was even not allowed to wear a cotton-padded jacket during winter. The jacket was simply put on his shoulders only. He joined the revolution at the age of 14 or 15 and braved untold dangers for the party's cause. He, a loyal and veteran revolutionary, died in prison of your cruel persecution."

"Comrade Wu Han, deputy mayor of Beijing, was a noted historian and professor. A pure, innocent and fair-minded scholar, wholeheartedly devoted to teaching and writing, he was never divorced from books and the pen. During the war against Japan, Wu Han had accepted the party's program of war of resistance

and for national salvation. Under the leadership of the party, he plunged into the struggle against Japan and for democracy, united the broad masses of patriotic intellectuals and students and made great contributions to the Chinese people's liberation. He was also arrested and thrown into jail and died in prison just because you smeared this veteran scholar and good comrade as a 'renegade' and 'enemy agent.' His wife Yuan Zhen and his daughter Wu Xiaoyan were also involved in the frame-up case and both died of persecution. His whole family was broken up and destroyed.

"Those who also died of persecution because of your framing included the celebrated writer Mr Lao She. He ardently loved the people, the motherland and our party. Following nationwide liberation, he promptly returned to the motherland from abroad. He returned to his native town in Beijing and, in response to the party's call, created a large number of outstanding works in praise of new China.

"Jiang Qing, you and your lieutenants have committed countless towering crimes. The people of Beijing Municipality hate you to the very marrow of their bones."

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COURT INVESTIGATION OF ZHANG, WANG ENDS

OW131928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)—Wang Hongwen confessed at the special court today that the armed rebellion in Shanghai was a result of the great pains taken by the "gang of four" to build an armed force of its own and that "Zhang Chunqiao and I should be held mainly responsible."

The first tribunal questioned defendants Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao this morning on the armed rebellion in Shanghai. The court investigation has proved that Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen and their followers Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen built an armed force under their control for the gang in Shanghai in the name of "armed rebels" and "transforming the militia" and plotted an armed rebellion in the face of their impending doom.

In the course of the hearing, the documentary evidence of the plans for the armed rebellion and pictures of the weapons and transmitter-receivers used by followers of the "gang of four" to launch an armed rebellion were exhibited in court.

Testifying in court, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen, organizers and directors of the armed rebellion, former secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Shi Shangying, former responsible person of the Shanghai Militia Command, exposed how Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen instigated them to launch an armed rebellion.

Wang Xiuzhen confessed that this armed rebellion had been "inseparable from the great pains taken by Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen to build an armed force under their control." Wang Hongwen said to her on several occasions that "the army should not lead the militia, which should be under the control of the municipal party committee" and the "we must rely on this force to fight in the future."

Judge Wang Zhanping then asked Wang Hongwen: Why did you say that the army should not lead the militia, which should be under the control of the municipal party committee?

Wang Hongwen said in reply that in organizing the militia, Zhang Chunqiao had assigned this task to the "general headquarters of revolutionary worker-rebels in Shanghai" under their control and that in so doing we "actually seized the leadership of the Shanghai garrison command over the militia."

In testimony, Wang Xiuzhen also confirmed that on 23 September 1976 Wang Hongwen had said to her on the telephone: "You should heighten your vigilance, for class struggle is not over yet. The bourgeoisie in the party will not resign itself to defeat, and some people will try to bring Deng Xiaoping to power."

Wang Xiuzhen said: Wang Hongwen issued these "instructions" to us. Thus, on the fall of the "gang of four," "we held that revisionism had emerged in the party Central Committee and that the time of severe test had come. We then plotted to launch a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion."

The judge asked Wang Hongwen: You said on several occasions that "it is necessary to guard against revisionism and to be prepared for guerrilla warfare." What did you mean by this?

Wang Hongwen said in reply: "Revisionism meant (a comeback of) those veteran cadres who were overthrown during the Cultural Revolution. Once revisionism emerged, we had to wage guerrilla warfare in the mountains, which was Zhang Chunqiao's idea."

Xu Jingxian gave a long confession while testifying in court. He said: Following Chairman Mao's death, Zhang Chunqiao issued one counterrevolutionary order after another to Shanghai from Beijing. On 28 September 1976, Zhang Chunqiao sent Xiao Mu, Wang Hongwen's secretary, to Shanghai to pass on this message: "You should constantly analyze the situation of class struggle. You should heighten your vigilance, on the one hand, and strengthen your confidence, on the other." "You should note that there will be still twists and turns in class struggle and that the Bourgeoisie still has its strength. The question is who will be in command." Zhang Chunqiao also said that Shanghai "will face a severe test" and "will have to go to war."

Xu Jingxian said: It was unprecedented that Zhang Chunqiao sent Xiao Mu to Shanghai to pass on this message to the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee. "By giving this instruction, Zhang Chunqiao told us what his real intentions were." Xu Jingxian also said: "On 8 October [1976], when I learned that the 'gang of four' had been smashed, I thought that Zhang Chunqiao's prediction had come true and that the time of severe test had come. In accordance with Zhang Chunqiao's 28 September 1976 instruction on the need 'to go to war,' I plotted to launch a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion."

Confronted with witnesses and material evidence, Zhang Chunqiao still refused to answer any questions raised by the court.

Chief Judge Zeng Hanzhou finally announced the conclusion of the special court investigation on the charges against Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao as listed in the indictment.

PARTY AND STATE

COURT CONCLUDES WANG-ZHANG INVESTIGATION

OW131821 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1212 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] This station's reporter has learned that the first tribunal of the special court today continued hearings into the case of Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao, who have been accused by the indictment of using Shanghai as a base to gain control of the armed forces in an attempt to stage an armed rebellion. Wang Hongwen pleaded guilty while Zhang Chunqiao continued to keep his mouth shut during the investigation hearings.

In the course of court hearings, all kinds of evidence prove that after the downfall of the "gang of four," Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others indeed plotted to stage an armed rebellion in Shanghai. Testifying in court, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen admitted in detail how they plotted to stage an armed rebellion at that time. The court projected copies of two orders signed by Xu Jingxian in the evening of 8 October and early morning of 9 October 1976 to mobilize the militia and other documentary evidence.

Testifying in court, Wang Xiuzhan said: Wang Hongwen told me and Ma Tianshui repeatedly that "what worries me most is that we have no power to command the army, that the army is not in our hands, and that none of our men are in the army." Wang Hongwen also told Wang Xiuzhen that he intended to establish a national militia command and place it under his personal command. When Chairman Mao was critically ill, Wang Hongwen contacted (Xue Xiangying) of the Shanghai Militia Command by phone, asking him to immediately finish the (?task) of arms distribution among the militiamen.

The judge asked Wang Hongwen: When you mentioned that "the army is not in our hands," whose hands did you refer to?

Wang Hongwen replied: By our hands, it means myself, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan. In other words, the army is not in the hands of the "gang of four."

Wang Xiuzhan also admitted in court that she received a phone call from Wang Hongwen on 23 September 1976, and Wang Hongwen told her: All of you must heighten vigilance. The struggle has not yet ended and the bourgeois elements within the party will not resign themselves to defeat. Although Deng Xiaoping has been overthrown, some people will invariably help him to stage a come-back. On 28 [September 1976], Zhang Chunqiao sent (Xiao Mu)

to return to Shanghai to pass on his instruction: "The struggle between the two lines is acute and complicated. Revisionism has emerged in the central authorities. We must heighten our vigilance and prepare to fight."

Testifying in court, Xu Jingxian said: There are two foundations through which we plotted to stage an armed rebellion by using the militia. First, the order issued by Zhang Chunqiao, stating that "if some people try to make trouble for Shanghai, then this is going to be a [words indistinct] and we must fight. When we fight, we must have courage and strength. The Shanghai militia is our strength." Second, the instructions and theory issued by Yao Wenyuan. After the Tiananmen incident occurred, Yao Wenyuan said: After the occurrence of Tiananmen incident, the problem was finally solved by mobilizing the militia to use force of arms. A fundamental experience accumulated from the Tiananmen incident is to use revolutionary violence to deal with and suppress counterrevolutionary violence. This kind of struggle is bloodshed or free of bloodshed from time to time. We must also adhere to this fundamental experience.

Testimony given by Ma Tianshui and (Huang Chao) were read out in court. Appearing in court as witnesses were (Xue Xiangying), responsible member of the leading group under Shanghai militia command at that time, and others.

The court announced the conclusion of the court investigation on the charges against Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA)—The Beijing branch of the China Democratic League, one of China's eight democratic political parties, recruited 56 new members at a ceremony at its headquarters this afternoon. This is the first time in 20 years that the party has recruited new members.

Yie Zi, a 60-year-old dramatist of the Beijing People's Art Theatre, is among the new members. She said: "This is the first time I have joined a political organization. The Democratic League has a glorious history and has withstood the test of time."

Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of the league's Central Committee, welcomed the new members, saying, "I hope you will liberate your minds and dare to voice your criticisms, report problems and be bold in your work in the interests of the people."

The new members, 43 men and 13 women, have an average age of 56. The oldest is an 82-year-old research fellow of the Beijing Research Institute of Culture and History, and the youngest is a 31-year-old woman doctor. Most of them are lecturers, professors, actors and actresses and doctors.

The China Democratic League was set up in 1946. It has 1,500 members in Beijing.

All the democratic parties stopped their activities during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) and did not resume until the end of 1977. By the end of October this year, a total of 200 new members had joined the parties.

The democratic parties are more active than before the "Cultural Revolution," an official of the Beijing Municipal United Front Department said today.

Since the beginning of this year, the democratic parties have been running training classes in education and medicine.

One of them, "Jiu San Society," is running a sparetime workers' university for more than 700 students in cooperation with the Chaoyang District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing.

As a result of proposals from the China Association for Promoting Democracy, another of the democratic parties, whose membership is mostly made up of teachers, Beijing municipal authorities have overhauled the city's primary and middle-school education programs. They have scrapped the five-year primary program and reverted to the old six-year program and restored a three-year program for senior middle-school students.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

LIANG LINGGUANG'S SUGGESTIONS FOR GUANGZHOU CITED

HK250548 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Special report by WEN WEI PO reporter Lan Ching-chung from Guangzhou: "Liang Lingguang Speaks on the Administration of Guangzhou, Emphasizing the Need To Solve Problems Regarding the People's Livelihood--Emphasis Is Placed on Improving the Building of Light and Textile Industries, Communications, Urban Administration, Housing and Commerce"]

[Text] After being transferred to the south to take charge of the affairs of Guangdong, Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang have held various work conferences over the past few days. Meetings of provincial and municipal cadres were also held in which Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang gave speeches on administrative policies. As soon as Ren Zhongyi put forth three ideas on the work of Guangdong, Liang Lingguang also put forth his four suggestions for Guangzhou. This practice of making inaugural speeches is quite unprecedented.

The newly appointed Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee first secretary Liang Lingguang pointed out to the party members and cadres at and above the municipal section and county level: It is necessary to build Guangzhou into a vanguard of the four modernizations and a pivot of China's link with foreign countries. We must build it into a modern socialist city which is economically prosperous, highly civilized, clean and graceful as well as an economic, tourist, scientific and technological center of Guangdong and south China.

In his second suggestion, Liang Lingguang put forth that it is necessary to firmly grasp the work of readjusting and restructuring the economy. First of all, it is necessary to do a good job of building those facilities which are concerned with the people's livelihood. It is necessary to emphatically improve light and textile industries, communications and transport, urban administration, housing construction, commercial service institutions, culture, education, public health, projects on conserving energy consumption as well as the construction of other facilities urgently required by the markets. He said: We must take the initiative to think of a way on how to realize these special policies and flexible measures.

Liang Lingguang regards showing concern for the people's livelihood and providing the people with tangible material benefits as another key suggestion in administrative policies. He pointed out that there are still many problems

in the livelihood of the people of Guangzhou. He cited various outstanding examples indicating the short supply of certain commodities and especially nonstaple food, shortage in housing, poor services as well as existing problems in communications, public health and social order. He noted that it is necessary to appoint special people to grasp the various work through to the end and solve all the problems properly. He demanded that people emancipate their minds, expand the material exchanges with other places in Guangdong as well as other provinces, make use of foreign capital and remittances from overseas Chinese to build even more joint enterprises and other institutions, enliven the economy and gradually improve the people's livelihood. In this regard, he especially formulated a plan which will allow the people to have a joyful New Year's Day and spring festival.

In conclusion, Liang Lingguang demanded that the cadres emancipate their minds, boost their revolutionary spirit, be pathbreakers and creators, and not to have too many misgivings and disputes over trifles.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

IMPROVEMENT ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK ANALYZED

OW280346 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80

["Excerpts" of article by (Wan Ping): "Do a Good Job at Ideological Work, Arouse the Masses' Enthusiasm"]

[Excerpts] The masses are the masters who push the wheel of history forward. All revolutions and progressive changes in history have been made by relying on the masses. Without mass participation and without giving full play to mass enthusiasm, no revolution nor change can be successful.

To arouse the masses' enthusiasm, it is essential to strengthen ideological and political work so as to bring the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm into play. The ideological and political enthusiasm we refer to is the enthusiasm of supporting the party and the "four upholds" in socialism. It is a healthy enthusiasm instead of an unhealthy one or one designed to blindly trumpet something or support someone.

Our party is a Marxist political party which has always paid attention to arousing the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, particularly since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has formulated the correct line, principles and policies and taken a series of important steps ideologically, politically and economically. This has played an important role in firing the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm.

Now, which ideological problems among the masses shall we solve first before we can bring the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm into full play? There are various kinds of ideological problems existing among the masses. For example, they have different views and estimates of the status of domestic politics, economics, ideology, party, literature and art, and cadres. There are also varied and different opinions on the series of new policies implemented since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, including those on literature and art, propaganda, economics, united front work, intellectuals, religion and nationalities. Some of them warmly support these policies, some have doubts and some are opposed to them. Opinions also vary toward the historical experiences gained since the founding of the People's Republic, including views on the Great Cultural Revolution and Mao Zedong Thought. The masses are also critical of and discontented with the bureaucracy, privileges and red tape in all leading organs and among

all leading cadres. Besides, the failure to timely solve many practical problems among the masses has also affected the people's feeling.

The important tasks in conducting our ideological and political work now are to adopt varied ways to guide all kinds of ideological problems to a better solution, to give full play to the positive factors, to overcome passive factors and to guide the complicated and varied thoughts among the masses to an active, correct and healthy orbit.

How then can we do a good job in ideological work and arouse the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm in view of the current ideological phenomenon of the masses? We think the following major actions should be taken:

1. It is necessary to adopt a correct principle. By correct principle we mean an "enlightening and guiding" principle.
2. It is imperative to educate the masses in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the party's line, principles and policies.
3. It is essential to adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts.
4. We must try to seek and work out new ways to solve ideological problems existing among the masses by considering the new characteristics of these problems.
5. To fire the ideological and political enthusiasm of the masses, it is necessary to incessantly conduct ideological and political work and continuously raise the masses' ideological and political level.

It is our party's task to reform society and the people. Abandoning or failing to actively do well at ideological work is tantamount to abandoning our party's historical task, which is against our party's objectives. Strengthening ideological and political work and firing the masses' ideological and political enthusiasm is the greatest skill communists possess. At this historical turning point, so long as we adhere to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and resolutely act in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and so long as the party committees and leading cadres at all levels pay personal attention, strengthen their study and investigations and stick to the principle of proceeding from reality in everything, we will surely be able to do a good job in ideological work, further arouse the ideological and political enthusiasm among the broad masses of people and work hard for accomplishing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We should have no doubts about this.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING 'WAN BAO' ON RENOWNED ECONOMIST SUN YEFANG

HK121400 Beijing WAN BAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Li Wei [2621 3837]: "A Visit to Renowned Economist Sun Yefan"]

[Text] People are likely to think of a scholar as an austere and dignified man almost unapproachable. With such a preconception, I visit renowned scholar Sun Yefang several days ago.

Sun Yefang is well-known internationally and commands respect at home as a distinguished scholar and a veteran cadre. When I called at his home, it was just after the evening meal. I was greeted with quite a busy scene. The sitting room was full of old, middle-aged and young people. They were talking and laughing and were at their ease helping themselves to tea and cigarettes. Comrade Sun Yefang steered me to a corner of the sitting room. He told me that he and his wife had no children. All these people were his friends and the friends of his friends. Most of them were young people. Sun Yefang said: I am only too glad to have a reporter for a friend. All this shattered my preconception of a scholar. We chatted away like old friends.

Sun Yefang is 73 years old this year. His father was a clerk. He was born in Wuxi, Jiangsu in 1908. His original surname was Xue. Under the influence of a progressive teacher, he joined the Chinese Socialist Youth Corps in 1923. Not long after, he became a member of the Chinese Communist Party and acted as first secretary of the party branch of Wushi County. At that time, Sun Yefang was only 16. In 1925 the party sent him to Moscow to pursue higher studies. After his return home in 1930, he devoted himself to trade union work and matters about theory and propaganda doing so under the pseudonym of Sun Yefang. He later adopted this as his legal name. Shortly after the start of the war of resistance against Japan, he acted respectively as secretary of the cultural committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, teacher of the Central China Party School, and head of the propaganda department of the party committee of Luxi Prefecture, Huainan directly under the CCP Central Committee. After the victory in the war of resistance against Japan, he served as deputy director of the supplies administration of the Jiangsu-Anhui border area and secretary general of the East China Financial Bureau. After liberation, he filled such capacities as deputy director of the East China Department of Industry, deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau, director of the Economics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and so forth.

Those who have read Sun Yefang's works and articles share the view that he is well-versed in economic theory and is bold and innovative in his views. Many students of economics once believed that in a socialist society, the law of value would lose its effect with the abolition of the capitalist commodity economy. But Sun Yefang held that the law of value still plays its part in the socialist period. Even after the realization of communism, so long as there is mass social production and so long as production still continues under the two categories of means of production and means of subsistence, commodities will be in circulation with the law of value playing its part. This idea, which has up to now not been fully accepted by certain people, was put forward by Sun Yefang as early as in the 1950's. Early in the 1960's, he again put forward the suggestion to enlarge the power of an enterprise. It was a pity that these ideas proved correct by facts were then denounced when Sun Yefang was charged with the crime of revisionism. What is more interesting is that while Sun Yefang's economic theory was not accepted at home, it has been well received abroad as a kind of panacea. Sun Yefang's assistants Zhang Zhuoyuan and Wu Jinglian told me that when a delegation of our country visited Hungary this year, a responsible person of a Hungarian bank unexpectedly said to its members: what we have followed is the economic theory put forward by economist Sun Yefang of your country. Someone said with feeling: "Is it not strange for us to have gone abroad to investigate what originates with our country!" Another said, "If we had before acted according to Sun Yefang's law of value, we would not be in this present state..."

Concerning the fluctuations of commodity prices, Comrade Sun Yefang said: "Fluctuating commodity prices are chiefly attributable to the state's having raised the purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products last year. In the past, industrial and agricultural products were not exchanged at equal value, with too a big gap in value between the two. This dampened the peasants' enthusiasm for production. But agriculture is the foundation. If it is not taken good care of, other sectors of the economy will suffer. The state's having raised the purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products aims at stimulating agricultural production. Some people have had doubts about the emphasis on the law of value and the exchange of industrial and agricultural products at equal value. This is uncalled for. An increase in purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products has increased the peasants' income, stimulated their enthusiasm for production and made more abundant supplies available for the market. This is a gratifying phenomenon." "However, rising prices have at the same time affected the life of urban residents," I said. Comrade Sun Yefang answered by way of explanation: "This question has been taken into account by the state. Did the state not grant each worker a 5 yuan subsidy?" "Then why do the masses still have much to say about the commodity prices?" "There are many reasons. The chief one is that despite a 5-yuan subsidy, the effect of commodity prices on each family with its working or non-working members is different to a greater or lesser extent. Besides, the charges for industrial products unrelated to agricultural produce as a source of material and for certain service trades have gone up spontaneously or subtly. Overextension in the area of capital construction, the failure to obtain quick returns on heavy financial

commitments which causes a deficit, and so forth are factors responsible for the rising commodity prices." Sun Yefang's words had greatly enlightened me. I said, "If the masses knew this principle, they would not have complained so much."

When I walked out of Sun's home after the visit, I suddenly remembered what an old reporter said: "Visiting people is also a way of learning." He is right. Just a little time spent in Sun's home has enabled me to learn so much.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PLA BANS SPRING FESTIVAL GIFT GIVING, DINING, WINING

OW121722 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The office of the commission for inspecting discipline of the PLA CCP committee recently issued a circular to the offices of the commissions for inspecting discipline of all the major units of the PLA. Attached to it is a letter from Wu Dianxiang, a cadre of the Beijing Municipal No 1 Commerce Bureau, which appeals to both PLA units and localities to make common efforts to correct unhealthy practices. The circular calls on units to strictly ban guest entertaining, gift giving and lavish dining and wining in the course of the activities to support the government and cherish the people during the spring festival.

Wu Dianxiang's letter reports that in past years some PLA units stationed in Beijing entertained local personnel concerned at dinners under the name of holding discussion meetings to solicit opinions in the course of the activities to support the government and cherish the people during spring festivals. In his opinion, this is an unhealthy practice that developed during the 10-year catastrophe and is not a desirable method to cement the unity between PLA units and localities. Instead, it impairs the prestige of the PLA. He expressed the hope that the PLA units stationed in Beijing will no longer invite the cadres and other personnel of the commerce bureau to dinners, saving every cent for the four modernizations.

The circular of the PLA commission for inspecting discipline points out: Comrade Wu Dianxiang's letter shows his care for and support of our army. The practice of dining actually benefits small groups at the expense of the state and is virtually an act of bribery. Commissions for inspecting discipline at all levels must earnestly carry out their duties, constantly inspect the implementation of the "guiding principles," and, in accordance with the related decisions of the commission for inspecting discipline of the CCP Central Committee, sternly examine and deal with any violations against the "guiding principles," any unhealthy practice and any incidence of guest entertaining, gift giving and lavish dining and wining in the course of the activities to support the government and cherish the people during the New Year holiday season and the spring festival.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

JIANG QING DISCUSSED--Beijing, Dec. 12 (AFP)--Famous Chinese novelist Ding Ling, who spent several years in jail and labor camps, said here today that Mao Zedong's widow, Jiang Qing, the star in the current show trial of 10 disgraced leftist leaders, deserved the death penalty but should be spared and instead sent to do manual labor. "The crimes of Jiang Qing deserve death several times, but I hope she will not be sentenced to death. I was sent to (do) manual labor. Now is her turn to go there," Ding Ling, 73, told newsmen. Formally rehabilitated last year, she had fallen victim, as early as 1957, to the "anti-rightist" campaign which stifled the "hundred flowers" movement for having opposed Mao. Ding said she had attended the opening session of the current trial of Jiang Qing and nine other Cultural Revolution leaders before China's special court last November 20. "When I was in labor camps, I had to work 14 hours a day, even when I reached the age of 65," said Ding Ling. "Jiang Qing should be sent to a farm, anywhere in China, to work five or six hours a day," she added. The novelist, who had in 1937 joined Mao in the famous red base in Yanan, a year before Jiang Qing became the "great helmsman's" fourth wife there, is now vice-president of the Association of Chinese Writers. After disappearing from public view in 1957, she was sent during the Cultural Revolution to a labor camp in China's northeastern province of Heilongjiang where she was detained until 1974. [Text] [OW121428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 12 Dec 80]

CYL, TU SPONSOR CONTEST--Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Thirty young building workers were cited as masters of their trades at the Beijing Workers' Club today in a ceremony that marked the end of a two-month master workers contest in which over 200,000 young Beijing workers took part. Ceremonies were held earlier for the winners of contests in the service trades and machinery industries. The contest, the first of its kind, was organized by the Beijing Communist Youth League, the trade unions and municipal government departments. Its purpose was to promote enthusiasm among young workers for study and acquiring greater skills. The youth league said today that more than half the city's young people are attending spare-time schools, taking television and radio college courses or studying by themselves. [Text] [OW241232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 24 Nov 80]

JIANG QING TRIAL POSTPONED--Hong Kong, Dec. 15 (AFP)--The trial of Mao's widow Jiang Qing, scheduled to resume this morning at the first tribunal of the special court has been postponed till December 17, the correspondent

of the leftwing daily, TA KUNG PAO, reported today. The report gave no reasons for the postponement but it will be remembered that during last Friday's trial, Jiang Qing was ejected from the court after she shouted loudly, abusing the judges, prosecutors and witnesses as a whole. She was frog-marched out of court by two prison wardresses. After the first tribunal has completed hearings on evidences and investigations into Jiang Qing's case the second and first tribunals will simultaneously enter into the phase of debates, the TA KUNG PAO correspondent said. The first tribunal, a civil court, is trying the "gang of four" and Chen Boda, former head of the Cultural Revolution group. The second tribunal, military court, is trying five generals associated with the late former defence minister Lin Biao. [Text] [OW150420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 15 Dec 80]

IMMOLATION ATTEMPT CONFIRMED--Beijing, Dec 11 (AFP)--An official Chinese spokesman today confirmed reports from [word indistinct] eyewitnesses that a man tried to burn himself to death here yesterday, pouring gasoline over himself and setting fire to it near the Polish Embassy. It was the first known case of self-immolation--a traditional form of protest in the Far East--recorded in China for many years. No details were given today on the identity of the man, or on his motives. The eyewitnesses, however, said he appeared to be in his thirties and of provincial origin. The spokesman only indicated the man had been rushed to hospital still alive. His attempt came a few weeks after a suicide-attack late in October which left 10 people dead and scores of others injured, when a young worker blew himself up with a bomb in Beijing railway station. [Text] [OW110920 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 11 Dec 80]

YUNNAN UNITED FRONT MEETING--The united front work department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial united front work conference in Kunming. The meeting studied the relevant speeches of leading central comrades, conveyed the spirit of the national forum of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committee united front departments, and heard a report on united front work in the province. The meeting hailed the great success in united front work in the province since the "gang of four" were smashed and pointed out that the current task is to unite all possible forces and mobilize all positive factors to carry out the modernization drive and achieve the great cause of national unification. The meeting held: It is necessary to do well in implementing the united front policies, do well in solving leftover problems, step up the work of the CPPCC and help the democratic parties in their work, promote the employment of nonparty figures, strengthen nationalities work, implement the policy of freedom of religious belief and do a good job of work regarding the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas Chinese abroad. [HK220722 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80 HK]

YUNNAN NATIONALITIES POLICY INSPECTION--A nationalities policy inspection group organized by the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee left for various parts of the province on 19 November to inspect the implementation of this policy. The provincial CCP Committee decided on a number of major policies and measures earlier this year after the minutes of the central forum on work in Xizang had been circulated. Practice of the past few months has proven that the people of all nationalities support these measures. The inspection group is composed of 150 persons from the provincial organs. The group

leader is Sun Yuting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and there are 10 subgroups. Groups from the prefectures, municipalities and counties will work alongside the provincial group. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 80 HK]

JIANGXI PLACE-NAME COMMITTEE--The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently approved the establishment of the committee for standardizing place-names. Provincial Vice Governor Xu Qing was appointed as chairman and (Han Yiming), (Lai Yanggao) and (Xu Tianbao) as vice chairmen. The main task of this committee is to launch a general inspection of place-names and promote standardization of names. From 7-10 November, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government held the first provincial work meeting on place-names to arrange for the inspection of place-names. Some 130 people attended the meeting and Xu Qin spoke at the meeting. [HK270846 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 80 HK]

SHANGHAI YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE--The 5-day conference on ideological education of young workers called by the party committee of the municipal economic commission ended on 15 November. The meeting studied ways for strengthening leadership over youth work by party organizations at all levels. About a half of Shanghai's more than 2 million workers in the industrial and communications departments are young people. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI JUDICIAL CONFERENCE--The Shanghai municipal judicial conference ended on 14 November. Yan Youmin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and Wang Jiang, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, attended the conference. Yan Youmin spoke, stressing the important role of judicial work in establishing and perfecting the socialist legal system during the new period. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80 OW]

GANSU CIVIL CASES FORUM--The Gansu Provincial Judicial Bureau and the provincial higher people's court recently held a joint forum on handling civil cases. The forum urged that in handling civil cases, it is necessary to rely on the masses and carry out investigations and mediation first. The forum also urged efforts to create conditions for open trial of civil cases. It said that mediation committees, which exist only in form, should be consolidated and mediation personnel should be trained so that mediation committees can play their role more effectively. [SK200053 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Nov 80 SK]

GANSU EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE--The Gansu provincial labor employment conference sponsored by the provincial government was held from 6 to 13 November. The conference noted that in 1979, 136,000 of 237,000 jobless youth in the province were assigned jobs or were employed by running collective enterprises or private business and in 1980 it is estimated that 105,000 of 206,000 jobless youth will have jobs. The conference stated that educated youth who have settled in the countryside in previous years will all be assigned jobs. The conference urged all localities and departments throughout the province to open all avenues of production to more jobless youth by establishing various types of service trades or engaging in labor-intensive production, because it is expected that some 70,000 jobless youth will emerge each year for the next 10 years. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Nov 80 SK]

JIANGXI WORKERS' CONGRESSES--Jiangxi has made new progress in setting up workers' congresses in enterprises since the third session of the Fifth NPC. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of October over 500 industrial and communications at and above county level had set up these congresses. The congresses have discussed the major issues in their enterprises and issued corresponding resolutions. They have put forward many bills and proposals on production, construction, technology, living conditions, management and so on. Some of the congresses have put forward plans for democratic elections of leading administrative personnel of the enterprises. [HK170712 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80 HK]

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL CPPCC--The 4th Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 10th session in Jinan from 17 to 19 November. After full consultations, the session adopted the work report of the Standing Committee, the report on the fulfillment of motions, the namelist of 18 additional members to the provincial CPPCC committee and the decision on commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. It also endorsed the namelist of the preparatory committee to mark the above occasion which consists of persons from various democratic parties, mass organizations and people from all walks of life. [SK231240 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

JIANGSU JUDICIAL FORUM--The Jiangsu Provincial People's High Court held a forum from 10 to 20 November to study the new PRC marriage law and to exchange experiences in handling lawsuits involving marriage issues. The forum, which was attended by presidents of the intermediate and civil courts of various prefectures and municipalities, was convened in preparation for the enforcement of the new marriage law beginning next year. Participants pointed out that feudal ideological influence on marriage is still deep-rooted in China. Forced marriages and other practice infringing on the freedom of marriage are still common. There were even cases of young people committing suicide because they could not get married of their own free will. People's courts should help publicize the spirit of the new marriage law and correctly handle lawsuits in accordance with the law. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI PROPAGANDA MEETING--A mobilization meeting for propaganda on the new marriage law was held in Shanghai on 18 November. It was jointly sponsored by the municipal CCP committee's propaganda department, women's federation, higher people's court, trade union council, CYL committee and bureau of justice. Zhong Min, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Guan Jian, chairman of the municipal women's federation, and (He Xinru), vice president of the municipal higher people's court spoke at the meeting calling for propaganda on the new law. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI COPCC INSPECTION--Members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC committee completed their inspection tasks today. Some 300 members took part in this 20-day long inspection of Shanghai's environmental protection, the preservation of cultural relics, library work, housing distribution and students

health conditions. A number of the municipal CPPCC committee members held a forum today to discuss presenting their views to the departments concerned in a written report. [OW241711 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80 OW]

U.S. GUESTS IN SHANXI--The Shanxi Provincial Governor Luo Guibo met guests from South Carolina University on 28 October and held talks with them. The Shanxi Vice Provincial Governor Wang Zhongqing and other responsible comrades also attended the party. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80 HK]

SHANXI LOCAL COMMITTEE MEETING--Shanxi Province's Linfen Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to work out methods to improve efficiency in government departments. The meeting decided that: 1) the municipal economic committee, agricultural and financial offices, planning committee, science committee and the public security bureau would continue to function as subordinate organs of the municipal revolutionary committee and that all directors should hold meetings every Monday; 2) the organization, propaganda and united front work departments, discipline inspection committee, federation of trade unions, federation of women and the CYL would continue to work as subordinate organs of the municipal CCP committee and that the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee should hold meetings every Saturday. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80 HK]

SHANXI PARTY PUBLICATION--In order to strengthen party leadership and enhance the party's combat effectiveness, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee approved resumed publication of the party publication ZHIBU JIANSHE [PARTY BRANCH BUILDING]. ZHIBU JIANSHE is a publication for party organizations at basic levels and for all CCP members, aimed at popularizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. ZHIBU JIANSHE was published on a trial basis in October and will be officially published in January 1981. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80 HK]

POST-TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER APPLAUDED--In 1979 when Wang Zigang, minister of posts and telecommunications, was inspecting the Qingdao Municipal Postal and Telecommunications Bureau, Shandong Province, workers at the bureau bought 3 jin of dried sea cucumbers for him. Dried sea cucumbers were 35.9 yuan per jin, but the workers charged Wang Zigang only 18 yuan per jin and paid the rest for him. When Wang Zigang learned of this from a cadre who had been in Qingdao this year, he sent the money he owed back to the bureau and gave self-criticism in his letter. The staff and workers of the Qingdao Municipal Postal and Telecommunications Bureau warmly praised Wang Zigang for his deed. [SK151420 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 80 SK]

TIANJIN RETIRED CADRES--Eight old cadres at or above county and district levels have voluntarily retired or served as advisors after the approval of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee. They are Wang Ping, Standing Committee member of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and deputy secretary general, (Li Mai), deputy director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, (Li Haitao), deputy chief procurator of the

municipal procuratorate, (Yang Zhongxiang), deputy chief of the municipal public utility bureau, (Su Zhihai), deputy chief of the municipal water conservancy bureau, (Su Xiangda), deputy chief of the municipal water conservancy bureau and chief engineer, and (Deng Guoru) and (Li Guohui), vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Baodi County People's Congress. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 80 SK]

GUIZHOU NEW ASSOCIATIONS--The Guizhou Provincial Association of Literary Creation for the Popularization of Science and the Guizhou Provincial Art Society for the Popularization of Science were officially established in Guiyang in mid-October. At the first representative meeting, the representatives discussed the work report given by Qiao Lin, member of the preparatory committee. Tao Shilong, director of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Association of Literary Creation for the Popularization of Science and deputy director of Hubei Provincial Association of Literary Creation for the Popularization of Science, was invited to attend and give a work report. Qin Tianzhen, Hubei vice provincial governor, attended the meeting and gave a closing speech. [GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 80 p 3 HK]

GUIZHOU NATIONAL SEMINAR--The first national seminar on nationalities studies was held in Guiyang from 20 to 26 October. About 249 research workers of nationalities studies from various places throughout the country participated in the seminar. Wang Chaoven, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, and (Wu Guang), deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered speeches at the seminar. Nationalities studies is an academic subject focused on the nationalities. The participants of the seminar held: China is a united country of different nationalities, therefore, nationalities studies is of great significance. The seminar established a committee for research in nationalities studies and elected members of the council. [HK120919 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Oct 80 HK]

JOURNALISTS MEET--On the afternoon of 9 December, the office of the TIYU BAO [SPORTS NEWS] invited Hubei and Wuhan area journalists to a forum in Wuhan to discuss how to do well in sports reporting in the new situation. (Luo Ming), a responsible comrade of the culture and education department of the provincial CCP committee; (Xue Cai), director of the TIYU BAO; and responsible comrades of departments concerned spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Xue Cai) concentrated on introducing the situation in sports reporting in foreign countries. The forum was attended by TIYU BAO reporters from all provinces and municipalities in the country. Before the meeting, provincial CCP committee first secretary Chen Pixian received (Xue Cai) and the other comrades. [HK120241 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80]

ANHUI POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--The recently held 21st Anhui provincial postal and telecommunications work conference proposed measures to expand postal and telecommunications services. Measures include expanding parcel post services; handling mail order, advertisement, telecommunications equipment repair, training and so forth; expanding distribution of newspapers and magazines; promoting stamp collecting services; improving service quality and attitudes, and attitudes, and so forth. [OW171245 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 80 OW]

XIZANG HINTERLAND-BOUND PERSONNEL--In order to expedite the transfer of cadres and workers in Xizang who have been assigned new posts in the hinterland, the CCP Central Committee has designated two IL-18 aircraft of the air force to serve in Xizang. Due to cold weather and limited transport capability, it has become increasingly difficult to transfer the hinterland-bound cadres and workers by land, especially the old, weak, sick, disabled, pregnant women and children. Since 13 November, additional flights have been arranged to speed up transportation. [OW211429 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80 OW]

JILIN MARRIAGE LAW FORUM--The propaganda department of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial women's federation held a joint forum 26 November to discuss ways to publicize the new marriage law. The forum called on all localities throughout the province to launch activities to publicize this law until February 1981. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial judicial department, the provincial people's court, the provincial civil affairs office, the provincial cultural bureau, the propaganda department of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee and the provincial and municipal press units. Yu Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the forum. [SK271439 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80 SK]

CS0: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON ABORTED SHANGHAI INSURRECTION

HK151523 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reported Gao Ji [7559 7162]: "Insanity of the Final Days --the Whole Story of the Gang of Four and Their Followers in Plotting the Counter-revolutionary Armed Coup d'Etat in Shanghai"]

[Text] On 13 December, the first tribunal of the special court opened trial on Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen and their followers' counterrevolutionary crime of plotting an armed insurrection in Shanghai. The court summoned principal culprits Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao as well as the other defendants detained in connection with this case--Wang Xiuzhen, Xu Jianxian and Shi Shangying--to testify. This court hearing fully exposed the whole story of the gang of four and their followers' plot for an armed insurrection in Shanghai.

1. Building a Factional Armed Force of the Gang of Four

After Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen plotted and instigated two large scale armed struggles in late 1966 and early August 1967 and seized control of the party and government in Shanghai, they immediately plunged into the work of "restructuring" the Shanghai militia to build up an armed force controlled by the gang of four. The objective set by Zhang Chunqiao for this armed force was: "Safeguard the revolution of the pen with the barrel of a gun." He also said that this armed force must "learn the tactics of street fighting" and that 8 to 10 anti-aircraft gun divisions must be built. Since 1979, he had also told Wang Xiuzhen and others on several occasions that they should manufacture arms, grenades and mines in Shanghai's suburb. He also said: "Do not belittle these homemade mines, guns and grenades. They are also useful when there is a war."

In his testimony, Wang Hongwen said: "The reason we built up this armed force was to safeguard the revolution of the pen with the barrel of a gun, that is, to safeguard the power seized by Lin Biao and the gang of four. It was a factional armed force of the gang of four."

Wang Hongwen and his Shanghai followers faithfully implemented the goals and methods formulated by Zhang Chunqiao for this factional armed force.

They declared that they would use this factional armed force "against the capitalist roaders," "to prepare for a civil war" and to grasp the so-called class struggle

in society. Thus, as soon as this armed force was organized in 1978, it began to investigate, search and close down offices of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in Shanghai, claiming that these offices harbored "capitalist roaders." They also delegated the power of arrest, detention, interrogation and conducting so-called study sessions to this factional armed force in the name of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. As Wang Hongwen said in his testimony, "In reality, they suppressed the masses" and "arrested people who opposed Lin Biao and the gang of four."

To firmly control this armed force, Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen openly seized control of the Shanghai garrison command to lead the militia. Wang Hongwen said: "Zhang Chunqiao and I built the Shanghai militia," "I will not let go of my hold on it." "The army must not lead the militia. The militia must be under the command of the (Shanghai) Municipal CCP Committee." He told Wang Xiuzhen to organize the leading group in the militia command in Shanghai Municipality and the various districts. He also said: "Those whose attitude toward the great cultural revolution is questionable should be demoted. You should also look at the attitude of army cadres toward the great cultural revolution. Those with undesirable attitudes must be sent back to the army." Therefore, taking factional attitude as sole criterion and using the "rebel factions" as the core became the gang of four's organizational principles in controlling the Shanghai militia.

Wang Hongwen and his followers also used local capital to build the so-called "small three lines" in Shanghai to manufacture arms for the factional armed force. They turned the Shanghai Xinzhonghua Machine Factory into an automatic rifle plant. They also asked the Shanghai Electric Cable Factory to use its excess spare parts to make semi-automatic rifles. In 1970, Wang Hongwen also ordered the motorcycle factory to equip the militia with some motorcycles in order to build a motorcycle regiment. He said: "The Shanghai militia must be well-equipped. It should reach a position of equality with the PLA."

Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen spent almost 10 years building such a factional armed force in Shanghai. Wang Hongwen admitted that what he and the gang of four followers in Shanghai did to build up a factional armed force created the conditions for an armed insurrection in Shanghai.

2. "Issuing the Mobilization call for a War"

After the 2d Plenary Session of the 10th Party Central Committee was held in January 1975, whenever Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen felt that the situation was becoming unfavorable to them, they indoctrinated their Shanghai followers with the ideas of "prepare to go to the mountains to wage guerrilla warfare," "be ready for a war" and "future struggles will be decided by violence" to get them to tightly control the Shanghai militia and get prepared. After Chairman Mao Zedong died in September 1976, they issued several secret orders to plot an armed insurrection in Shanghai.

During the 2d Plenary Session of the 10th Party Central Committee, as a result of a proposal by Chairman Mao Zedong, Comrade Deng Xiaoping became vice chairman of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Central Committee military commission, first vice premier of the State Council and chief of the general staff of

the PLA and took charge of daily affairs of the central organs. While the meeting was going on, Wang Hongwen was already very worried. He told Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others: "I am particularly worried about the army. We do not have anyone in the army."

From 1974 to the first half of 1975, Chairman Mao criticized the gang of four several times. During the first half of 1975, a meeting of the Central Committee Political Bureau presided over by Deng Xiaoping criticized Jiang Qing. Under such circumstances, Wang Hongwen went back to Shanghai in July 1975 and stayed there until mid-November when he returned to Beijing. When he was in Shanghai, while talking with Ma Tian Xhui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen about a group of commanders, deputy commanders, political commissars and deputy political commissars of the various arms, services and major military regions who were appointed by the Central Committee, he said: "Deng (referring to Comrade Deng Xiaoping) is very familiar with these people, while Chunqiao and I are not familiar with them at all." Ma, Xu and Wang wanted Wang Hongwen to go to Beijing to seize power. Wang Hongwen said: "Deng Xiaoping's power was given by Chairman Mao. What power do I have?" Wang Hongwen also repeatedly said to Ma Tianshui and his "subordinates" that they must "be prepared to go to the mountains to wage guerrilla warfare." In September that same year, he called the leaders of the Shanghai militia to a meeting for a so-called heart-to-heart talk on the line. During the meeting, he declared that if anyone dared to strike down the militia in one stroke, as long as he was still alive, he would build up the militia again, even if it took 20 years. After the meeting, he told Ma Tianshui that weapons must not be kept in the army's arsenal, that his mind was not at ease if they were kept in the army's arsenal, and they should be distributed to the militia so that in the event of a war, the militia would have weapons in their hands. After that, he went to inspect the arsenals where weapons were kept.

In April 1976, the Tiananmen Square incident occurred. The gang of four was scared out of their wits. From 1 to 7 April, Wang Hongwen maintained close telephone contact with Ma Tianshui and Wang Xiuzhen almost every day. He wanted them to "send out the militia," "prevent an incident similar to the Tiananmen Square incident from occurring in Shanghai" and "solve all problems whenever and wherever they occur." Wang Xiuzhen transmitted the message and gave out the assignments to the responsible persons of the Shanghai militia and the public security bureau. He asked them to "coordinate in battle" and prepare to use the factional armed force to suppress the masses.

On 7 May 1976, while meeting with Chen Jide, responsible person of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee writing group in Beijing, Yao Wenyuan said: "The great cultural revolution was a form of violence. The Tiananmen incident was also a form of violence. In the future, struggles will also be decided by violence." Chen Jide transmitted this message to the other followers after he returned to Shanghai. In early July 1976, Yao Wenyuan arranged for HONGQI magazine to publish an article entitled "Strengthen the Building of the Workers' Militia." This article was carried by HONGQI No 8 1976 after Yao Wenyuan had approved it. It advocated that "the broad masses of militiamen...must struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party and the class enemies in society." It attempted to prepare public opinion for an armed insurrection.

In August 1976, Ding Sheng, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, went to Shanghai and had a late night secret talk with Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen at the Yanan Hotel. Ding Sheng said: "I am particularly worried about the No 6453 Unit." "I am totally unable to control this unit." "Several divisions of this unit are stationed in Wuxi, Suzhou and Shanghai. I am very worried." "You must be prepared." Ma Tianshui said: "If there is really going to be a war, Shanghai will be depending primarily on the militia." Afterward, Ma Tianshui immediately ordered an inspection on the issuance of firearms to the militia. He ordered an emergency issuance of 74,220 rifles, 300 artilleries and 10 million rounds of assorted ammunition. Concrete preparations were made for an armed insurrection.

On 21 September 1976, Xu Jiangxian made a report to Zhang Chunqiao in Beijing on the secret talks with Ding Sheng in Shanghai and the progress of the emergency issuance of firearms. Zhang Chunqiao told Xu Jiangxian: "Be cautious. Pay close attention to the developments of the class struggle." In his testimony, Xu Jiangxian said: "I knew that that remark was meant to remind us to pay close attention to the time and method of action."

On 23 September 1976, Wang Hongwen told Wang Xiuzhen over the telephone: "You must be vigilant. The struggle has not ended. The bourgeoisie in the party will not be resigned to their failure. There will be people who will engineer Deng Xiaoping's comeback." In his testimony, Wang Hongwen said that this statement of his had great influence on Shanghai. "It laid the ideological groundwork for a Shanghai militia insurrection."

On 28 September 1976, Zhang Chunqiao sent Wang Hongwen's secretary Xiao Mu to Shanghai to transmit his views to the gang of four followers. According to Xu Jingxian's records, Zhang Chunqiao said: "The developments of the class struggle must be constantly analyzed. You should be vigilant on the one hand, and have great confidence on the other." "Shanghai has not really undergone any serious test." "Shanghai shall be facing a great challenge. It will have to fight a war." Xu Jingxian said in his testimony: "Here, Zhang Chunqiao issued the mobilization call for a war."

3. The Remnants of the Gang Conduct a Last Desperate Struggle

On 6 October 1976, the gang of four was smashed. On the 8th, a person was sent by Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen to make secret inquiries in Beijing. That evening, the person called them up from Beijing and reported to them the gravest news about the gang of four through predetermined code words. From the evening of the 8th to that of the 12th, the remnants in Shanghai held many meetings. Like a host of demons dancing in riotous revelry, they had murderous looks on their faces. They schemed to stage an armed insurrection and conduct a last desperate struggle.

In the evening of the 8th, the Shanghai remnants held an emergency meeting at the municipal CCP committee office on Kangping Road. Present at the meeting were Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen, secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Feng Guozhu, Wang Shaoyong and Zhang Jingbiao, members of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Zhu Yongjia, the person in charge of the writing troupe of the municipal CCP committee; He Xianwen, Zhang Chunqiao's secretary in Shanghai; Liao Zukang and Xiao Mu, Wang Hongwen's secretaries.

During the meeting, when discussing the possibility of the arrest of the gang of four, Zhu Yongjia suggested: "We must fight. We must send out the people's militia. Even if we cannot fight for 1 week, we must fight for 3 to 5 days so that the whole world will know about this matter." Zhu Yongjia's counterrevolutionary and desperate proposal--to stage an armed insurrection--was approved by other remnants. On the one hand, they made threatening gestures and were ready to wage large scale violence. On the other, they were on tenterhooks and afraid that they might be "caught in a dragnet" on Kangping Road. Thus, they decided to form two leading groups for the armed insurrection, set up two secret command headquarters and withdraw from the Kangping office. The No 1 operation point was set up at Dingxiang Garden under the leadership of Xu Jingxian, Wang Shaoyong and Zhu Yongjia. They were to be responsible for preparing public opinion for the armed insurrection. This operation point was responsible for the nonviolent method. The No 2 operation point was set up at the headquarters of the municipal people's militia under the leadership of Wang Xiuzhen, Feng Guozhu and Liao Zukang and some others. They were directly in charge of the armed insurrection. This operation point was responsible for the violent method. Later, Liao Zukang suggested that the leading group responsible for the violent method also include Li Binshan, deputy political commissar of the garrison command, and Ye Changming, Chen Ada, Huang Jinhai, Ma Zhenlong and Wang Minglong, leaders of the municipal federation of trade unions. Xu Jingxian issued an order to Wang Xiuzhen who then concentrated 33,500 of the people's militia "to step up combat readiness." After this, both the leaders of the violent and nonviolent forces went to their own command headquarters to prepare for the armed insurrection.

Zhu Yongjia was one of the extremely reckless members in the leading group responsible for the nonviolent method. After the meeting on Kangping Road, he immediately hurried to two newspaper offices and the radio station in Shanghai to whip up counterrevolutionary opinion. Following this, he went to the writing group of the municipal CCP committee to assign people to write articles for the purpose of counterrevolutionary propaganda. Incited by Zhu Yongjia and Wang Zhichang, people in the writing group of the municipal CCP committee were in a counterrevolutionary craze, preparing for the insurrection.

The group responsible for the violent method was led by Wang Xiuzhen. They arrived at the headquarters of the municipal people's militia late in the evening on the 8th to make specific preparations for staging the armed insurrection. Most members of this group had previously been Wang Hongwen's trusted "subordinates" and hatchet men of the gang of four, when the latter was running amuck in Shanghai. Wang Xiuzhen assigned the following duties to them: Shi Shangying and some others in charge of the people's militia were to study and make a battle for the armed insurrection; Ye Changming, Chen Ada, Huang Jinhai, Ma Zhenlong, Wang Minglong and those who had previously participated in large scale violence were to be stationed at command headquarters when war broke out. While these scoundrels looked as fierce as bulls, they harbored evil intentions. They were afraid of being noticed by others and dared not even stay at the headquarters of the municipal people's militia. At dawn on the 9th, they hurriedly moved to the Donghu Road hostel.

Instructed by Wang Xiuzhen, Li Binshan and Shi Shangying and some others formulated an initial battle plan for the militia. Shi Shangying also called the responsible

people of 10 garrison commands and 5 militia divisions directly under the municipality to a meeting. He ordered them to concentrate forces, equip the militia with firearms, distribute ammunition for the firearms and assemble cars and materials. In those days, they used more than 27,000 weapons of various kinds, assembled 225 cars and a large quantity of food and materials, and installed 15 radio stations in the people's militia headquarters and established communication among them. In accordance with the instructions of Wang Xiuzhen, Xue Ganqing and Xu Chenghu, deputy secretaries of the Shanghai municipal public security bureau party committee, assembled 1,300 mobile forces and issued more firearms to them.

After the 8th, the remnants of the gang got busy burning the materials. They destroyed all the evidence showing their loyalty to the gang of four. Some said: "We are prepared to go to jail and to be beheaded." "If we are to die, let us do so together." Some arranged for the removal of their families. Some said to their wives: "It is still not too late to seek a divorce." Some brought with them guns and daggers to be used in times of need. In a word, there was great confusion among the remaining confederates faced with their doom.

On the morning of the 9th, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen returned from the secret command headquarters to the Kangping Road office. They received there a phone call from Ma Tianshui in Beijing, who demanded that they write something in the name of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee on the two decisions announced by the party Central Committee on the 8th (concerning the publication of the fifth volume of Selected Works of Mao Zedong and the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao). When Xu and Wang asked over the phone about the "three leaders" (Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen), Ma Tianshui hemmed and hawed. The same evening, Ma Tianshui again relayed by phone an order of the party Central Committee for Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen to go to Beijing for a meeting. On the afternoon of the 19th, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen headed for Beijing.

Allowing Ma Tianshui to phone the remaining confederates in Shanghai and have Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen transferred to Beijing--this played an important role in checking an armed insurrection by the remnants in Shanghai. From the 10th to the 11th, the remaining confederates in Shanghai waited for the news they were expecting after Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen reached Beijing. After Xu Jingxian left, Zhu Yongjia of the No 1 operation point was still instigating among members of the writing group of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. Those of the No 2 operation point led by Liao Zukang and Chen Ada met every day at the Donghu Road hostel where they exchanged news and collected information. On the 11th, they learned that the several responsible comrades of the Shanghai garrison command, who had gone to Nanjing to attend a meeting, had returned to Shanghai and were strengthening preparations for war. They were panic-stricken. They thought that the Donghu Road hostel had been put under watch and that they must change their meeting place. On the 12th, these people met at the municipal workers' cultural palace. Liao Zukang urged taking some practical actions. They decided to set up another contact point at the No 31 state cotton mill with Dai Liqing in charge and entrusted him with the preparation of counterrevolutionary posters. (Dai Liqing, Huang Jinhai and others prepared a total of 21 counterrevolutionary posters). They also called for passing on word about counterrevolution among their most trusted confidants.

At around 8 p.m. on the 12th, the remaining confederates in Shanghai again met at the Kangping Road office of the municipal party committee. Among those present were Feng Guozhu, Wang Shaoyong, Zhang Jingbiao, Huang Tao, Ye Changming, Chen Ada, Ma Zhenlong, Wang Richu, Zhu Yongjia, Liao Zukan, Xiao Mu, He Xiuwen, and so forth. Before the meeting, they had known for sure that the gang of four had been smashed. At the meeting, Ma Zhenlong and Zhu Hongjia cried bitterly over the collapse of the gang of four. Zhu Yongjia suggested that immediate action be taken. "If we again let things slide, we will be completely ruined." Chen Ada, Ye Changming, Xiao Mu and Wang Zhichang madly yelled that any action taken must be on a large scale. Huang Tao also said that any action taken must be marked by resolution. These commandos put forward such counterrevolutionary plans as arousing the masses to stop production and go on strike, blocking the airport runway by using steel ingots, using sunken boats to seal off the Wusong estuary, cutting off electrical supplies, taking over important departments, undermining railways and bridges, and so forth. Wang Shaoyong urged that efforts be made to paralyze the whole city. At the meeting, Ye Changming also phoned Zhong Dingdong to request that he draw up on the same night a program for starting an armed insurrection. The madness of the remaining confederates in their last days had reached its peak. When the meeting was in progress, Ma Tianshui and Wang Xiuzhen phoned from Beijing to say that they could get back on the 13th and that the remnants of the gang must wait for their return. Zhu Yongjia and Wang Zhichang thought that they could no longer wait. They suggested that before dawn, militiamen be posted at news agencies and radio stations so that "a statement to the whole country and to the people of the whole city" could be issued and that action could be started on a large scale. They also put forward the counterrevolutionary slogan "Return Jiang Qing to us, return Zhang Chunqiao to us, return Yao Wenyuan to us, return Wang Hongwen to us." However, the renegades were leaderless. Who was to issue the order? The several Standing Committee members present at the meeting agreed to intensify preparations. But they said that they must wait for Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen to return to give orders for the start of the armed insurrection. The meeting of the remaining confederates in their last days lasted until early in the morning.

Early in the morning of the 13th, Zhong Dingdong formulated programs known as "Hanyi" and "Fanger" for the start of an armed insurrection. The heads of the municipal trade union council and the municipal militia command arranged counterrevolutionary briefings to prepare for the armed insurrection. In the afternoon, Huang Jinhai, Ma Zhenlong, Dai Liqing and Wang Zhichang also carried out activities in an attempt to win over the militia. This was a deathbed struggle and nothing came out of it.

The party Central Committee's historic victory in smashing the gang of four had become officially known in Shanghai. The gang of four's 10-year rule over Shanghai and its plot for starting an armed insurrection instantly collapsed. The people of Shanghai rejoiced over regeneration. The remnants of the gang of four had at last met their doom.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' CRITICIZES SCHEME IN OPPOSING XU XIANGQIAN

OM060606 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Summary] "At present some people are deliberately engaging forces in various circles to carry out a scheme of opposing Comrade Xu Xiangqian, minister of national defense, undermining his prestige and limiting his power.

"First of all, it should not be regarded as normal that Comrade Xu Xiangqian was dismissed from his post as vice premier. According to the usual practice in our country, the minister of national defense automatically assumes the post of vice premier. In past years the minister of national defense held great power. However, Comrade Xu Xiangqian was dismissed as vice premier so as to restrict his power.

"Second, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and the military commission under the CCP Central Committee had studied and then decided to keep Comrade Xu Xiangqian in his post as minister of national defense. In an attempt to attain their shameful purpose, however, some people even went so far as to say that the dismissal of Xu Xiangqian had been decided. Furthermore, they even had the impudence to reveal this information on internal affairs to foreigners. That person of the central authorities who is most fond of talking about our domestic affairs with foreign guests recently said outright to foreign guests that Xu Xiangqian would soon retire because he could no longer do his daily work.

"Third, some people are now going various places to find out about Comrade Xu Xiangqian's activities during the cultural revolution, trying secretly to collect materials unfavorable to him. As is known to all, Comrade Xu Xiangqian once led the work of the PLA's cultural revolution group. However, he himself became a victim of the persecution by the gang of four later on because he opposed the actions of Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng."

Despite these facts, some people fabricate stories to deal blows at Comrade Xu Xiangqian, and their scheme has already caused great confusion among the leading cadres of our army.

"Dang Xiaoping resigned from his post of vice premier and retained his post of party vice chairman. However, he has never changed his highhanded way of dealing

with people. He has taken all the party, state and army powers into his own hands and intervened in the daily work of both the army and the government. He even went as far as to meddle into the current trial of former PLA leading cadres by the special court."

In a word, the above-mentioned actions taken by a certain person have seriously undermined the stability and unity among the leadership of our army. He even attempts to take advantage of this situation and put the army under his personal control.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI' NOTES DENG XIAOPING'S HANDLING OF REBELS

OW151419 (Clandestine) by Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Summary] "The troops encircling and suppressing the 480 persons in the Shiwandashan Mountain area of Guangxi have been increased to 3 regiments over the past month. This indicates that it was very unwise not to talk to them to bring them around at the beginning or to refuse to negotiate with them later. Without conducting investigations and study, Deng Xiaoping, a leading member of the military commission, has arbitrarily branded the activities of these persons as an armed counterrevolutionary rebellion, and decided to suppress them by force of arms. This is extremely wrong.

"In point of fact, none of the 480 persons is an alien-class element who harbors bitter hatred for the party and socialism. Among the 480 persons, 17 are cadres at divisional and regimental levels. (Ma Xiantu), (Song Yuzhen) and (Liu Hanjie) are veteran cadres who once participated in the long march. How can they be treated as turncoats, and how can their activities be regarded as armed counterrevolutionary rebellion.

"Both in the war of liberation and in the campaigns to put down the rebellion in Xizhang, in Aertai Mountain area of Singjiang, and in Qinghai, as well in encircling and suppressing the Kuomintang (78th) and 26th armies, our army had always adopted the tactics of winning over the enemies by peaceful means. Since this is how we dealt with the enemy, why are we so ruthless in dealing with our own people? Furthermore, the conditions they put forward are also understandable. Even though their conditions are not completely acceptable, a settlement can still be made through consultation. On the contrary, sending troops to suppress them has only aroused the (PLA fighters' sympathy for the 480 persons) and [words indistinct]. Moreover, we must understand that of the six-point conditions put forward by them, some of them are not deliberately making trouble out of nothing but actually reiterating some questions that were once argued at the enlarged session of the military commission."

Implicated in the cases of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Are "some (7100) former leading personnel of our army" who are now in custody. They should be tried and punished for implementing the wrong line and policies. Under no circumstances should they be punished as principal culprits or principal accomplices, nor should we put the army cadres who carried out orders and the principal defendants of the gang of four on the same footing. "As for the 14,000 (army cadres who have been or are being investigated)," they should also be handled leniently for their mistake of blindly carrying out orders issued by higher levels.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO': ODE TO THE END OF LIFETIME TENURE

JK140529 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 80 p 5

[Poem by Yang Xianyao [2799 3759 3852]: "Farewell, Lifetime Tenure"]

[Text] When did the old man of history
 Arrange for us
 A golden armchair?
 Sit on it, it is for a lifetime.
 Sit on it, the thought of special privileges
 Will open wide its mouth,
 Stick out its greedy tongue
 And bare its merciless fangs.
 Now, the old man of history
 Has suddenly realized his mistake.
 He said: My children,
 You must not have blind faith in me.
 I have also made many mistakes.
 Now, I have decided to remove
 The golden armchair
 I designed for the cadres: Lifetime tenure.
 Farewell, lifetime tenure.
 You are like a stupid boulder,
 Pressing on the back of the Chinese people
 Until they cannot lift their heads,
 Until they are bent and hunchbacked,
 Until they are in tears
 And until they are tottering.
 Farewell, lifetime tenure.
 You are like a piece
 Of heavy black shroud
 Blotting out the dawn of the People's Republic of China;
 Casting your enormous shadow
 On the distressed land.
 In places darkened by your shadow,
 Leaves are no longer green
 And grains can no longer ripen.
 Farewell, lifetime tenure.

You also have had your moment of glory.
Now, you also must go. Away
With your ferocious power and prestige,
Your seal of authority
And your gun.
You may make deliberate misrepresentation.
You may distort the facts.
Farewell, lifetime tenure.
People may perhaps be reluctant to see you go.
Because the past is a silkworm not yet dead
Still spinning out silk
That forms traditions and habits,
Binding the oar of sentiment,
The sail of thinking
And the ship of life.
Farewell, lifetime tenure.
We know that you may not be
The last tail
Or the last pile of garbage
Left to us by feudalism.
However, your going
Is the first sign of the successful step
Toward the new long march.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'XINHUA' COMMENTARY ON IMPLEMENTING PRICE CONTROL CIRCULAR

OW130230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Commentary by XINHUA commentator: "Unify Understanding, Unify Action"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--The circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices issued by the State Council is an important measure for stabilizing the national economy, insuring a stable livelihood for the people, promoting stability and unity and guaranteeing the smooth progress of socialist modernization. The people's governments and concerned departments in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country are taking effective measures to implement the circular.

In implementing the stipulations of the circular, one highly important thing to be done is for all areas and concerned departments to unify their understanding and actions, for partial interests to be subordinate to the interests of the majority, and for individual and specific contradictions to be subordinate to the general demand for a stable economy. This is because controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices are just not simple economic work. They are not only the business of the price departments but also they require close coordination among industrial, agricultural, commercial, supply and marketing, food, industrial and commercial administrative, communications and transport departments; banks; tax offices; government offices; mass organizations; and military units. At the same time, in doing this work it is inevitable that difficulties and resistance will be encountered. Therefore, in the course of doing this work, it is still necessary to do effective political-ideological work.

In order to strictly control prices and conscientiously readjust negotiated prices, all areas, particularly the big and medium-sized cities, must immediately organize powerful price inspection teams, and, under the leadership of people's governments, mobilize the masses and rely on them in helping to implement the circular; inspect and supervise prices; solve existing problems; and expose and handle cases of violation of the circular, increasing prices at will, inflating prices in disguised ways and driving up negotiated prices. This work of inspecting prices should be made a procedure of our economic work.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PLA CARRIER PIGEONS--Kunming, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--It usually takes 2 days to walk from a PLA company stationed in a hilly area along the Yunnan border to regimental headquarters. One day, a comrade of the company was seriously ill, and it would have been too late to send someone over to regimental headquarters for medical aid. Under these circumstances, the company dispatched four carrier pigeons to regimental headquarters with a letter requesting the medicines needed. About 1/2 hour later, the pigeons returned with the medical supplies requested. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 10 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI RESEARCH INSTITUTE--The Shanghai chapter of the research institute for studying the new 4th army and the Central China stronghold for resisting Japanese aggression was founded on 14 November. Over 500 veteran new 4th army fighters and party history workers attended the founding ceremony. The institute is devoted to the study of the political, economic, military, cultural and education history of the new 4th army and the Central China stronghold for resisting Japanese aggression. Xia Zhongnong, adviser to the research institute and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke. (Chen Maohui), adviser to the political department of the Nanjing PLA units and the research institute, spoke on the history of the new 4th army. Xia Zhongnong was elected honorary president of the Shanghai branch institute. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI AIR DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS--People's air defense installations are being used by many neighborhoods, enterprises and other units in Shanghai Municipality to develop production and establish commercial service centers, providing jobs for some 4,000 unemployed young intellectuals. Several underground establishments, including a woolen textile mill and an hotel, have been built in the air defense installations of (Xingkang) street which covers 1.1 square kilometers, and 340 young intellectuals have been employed since 1979. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI DEFENSE WORKS MEETING--An on-the-spot meeting to discuss the use of the people's air defense works of the Nanjing area during peacetime as well as in wartime concluded on 21 November in Shanghai. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the people's air defense groups of Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. They pointed out that use should be promoted of air defense works for peacetime purposes. Thus far, some 900,000 square meters of air defense works in the Nanjing area have been put to use. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 80 OW]

SHANGHAI FORTIFICATIONS-CIVIL USE--People's defense works in Shanghai have been used for civilian purposes. So far, they have been turned in to over 2,000 warehouses, over 160 hotels, hostels and restaurants, nearly 200 workshops and plants and nearly 1,000 meeting halls and offices and other facilities such as bicycle parking lots. The total area thus utilized is equal to 130 odd 10-story buildings with a ground floor space of 500 square meters. Production enterprises utilizing the people's defense works have handed in to the state 400,000 yuan in profit each month this year. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80 OW]

FISHERMEN RESCUE SINKING SUBMARINE--Jinan, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Fishermen of Huangcheng Island in Shandong Province and commanders and fighters guarding the island recently braved strong winds and giant waves to rescue a sinking naval submarine which hit a hidden reef, thus saving instruments and equipment worth 600,000 yuan and scientific data from being lost. On the evening of 25 October, the winds in Bohai were very strong. "A working naval submarine which was carrying out an experiment at sea was sailing toward the port of Huangcheng to escape the strong winds. On the way, it was forced onto a hidden reef by a sea current. The impact breached a hole in the bottom part of the main cabin. The ship was sinking very quickly as the sea water rushed into the cabin." Seeing that the naval submarine was in trouble, commune members on the island sent out two fishing boats to rescue the sinking ship. They used pumps to remove the water from the submarine's cabin. After 14 hours of hard work by the sailors and commune members, the hole was plugged and welded. "The next day the submarine's engine roared and the submarine returned to its base safely." [Summary] [OW120523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 9 Dec 80]

XIZANG YEAREND MILITARY EVALUATION--Starting on 1 November, the Shannan military subdistrict in Xizang has sent a work group, comprising leading comrades of headquarters and the political and logistics departments, to make yearend evaluation of the military and political quality of border defense units at regimental, battalion and company levels. [Lhasa Xizhang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Nov 80 OW]

GUANGZHOU PLA PLANNED PARENTHOOD--The Guangzhou PLA units have done well in planned parenthood work this year. The rate of married couples bearing only one child has been increased from 37 percent last year to 91.1 percent. The Guangzhou PLA CCP Committee has proposed six measures in response to the call of the party Central Committee: 1) It is necessary to widely launch activities to study the party Central Committee's open letter on planned parenthood work; 2) to attach the greatest importance to planned parenthood work; 3) all cadres and their families must seriously implement their local unit's instructions on planned parenthood work; 4) commend advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood work; 5) strengthen leadership over planned parenthood and launch ideological education for the masses; 6) to promote medical services for children. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 25 Oct 80 HK]

CSO: 4005

STRUCTURE OF INTELLIGENCE CALLED KEY IN MODERNIZATION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Xia Yulong [1115 4416 7839], Liu Ji [0491 0679], Feng Zhijun [7458 0037 3182] and Zhang Nianchun [1728 1819 2797]: "On the Structure of Human Intelligence"]

[Text] Summary of the text: The structure of human intelligence is a subject of great importance to the building of socialist modernization. The construction of a logical structure of intelligence not only will permit people to make the utmost of one's talents and put them to full use, it moreover can uncap enormous abilities and greatly extend the reach of national modernization. The structure of intelligence is composed of five secondary structures: profession, age, intellectual ability, knowledge and quality. The key to adjusting the structure of intelligence lies in rationalizing the structure of the leading cadres.

1. The Structure of Intelligence is a Key Topic in Modernization

The building of a rational structure of intelligence is of specially urgent significance in accelerating the progress of national modernization. The construction of national modernization is now being carried out from our base of the huge population and poor foundation after the national economic collapse during the ten years of chaos caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." At present our materials, finances, energy, experience and human skills are all inadequate. With these "five inadequacies," how we are to accelerate building the four modernizations becomes a problem which the entire nation must probe and consider. We believe that the most effective method is to seek wealth through management. Our management is backwards, which means that it has great potential. A great many foreign experts who have made studies in our country say that China's production equipment conditions need not be changed and the use of scientific advanced management will improve the production rate from 50 to over 100 percent. Uncovering management potential is a multifaceted operation. The basic direction is reform of the economic management system, but in terms of the present times, reform of the structure of intelligence is perhaps the most practical management action.

What is meant by the structure of intelligence? In comparison with machine design, machines of advanced performance must have parts of superior performance. However, just because the parts are good does not definitely mean that the machine will be any good. The basic task of machine design is how to take the various parts of a particular level of quality and rationally put together an effective machine. The

building of modernization is the highest intellectual activity of mankind and is also the collective activity of all of mankind. This then brings up the question of what kinds of intelligence are needed and how they are to be organized and rationally combined. In a word, this is a question of the structure of intelligence. A rational structure of intelligence not only permits people to reach and apply their full potential, but achieving a perfectly rational structure will unlock enormous new abilities. This will greatly accelerate our national modernization.

Increased scientific and technological modernization of the national economy means the ever increasing importance of relying on human intelligence. Mental workers are daily becoming the main force in social production. Among the economically developed nations of the world there is an increasingly greater number of mental workers in the total number of people employed. In the United States, for example, the proportion was 43.3 percent in 1960 and by 1977 it had reached 50.1 percent. According to predictions by experts, by the year 2000 only 10 percent of the people of economically advanced foreign nations will be directly employed in production and of these there are only two workers for every three persons in management. We discern in this an irreversible historical trend: The number of mental workers who have been exposed to a modern scientific and cultural education is an important measure of the standard of social modernization. Although they are workers, they are not simply manual laborers as before. The level of their cultural education is becoming ever higher and their work relies evermore on intelligence. With conditions such as these the question of the structure of intelligence naturally arises.

Actually, the question of the structure of intelligence has already been unavoidably placed before us. For a long time our cadre structure has had very few professional cadres, and this is an example of one of the weak points in the intellectual structure. According to statistics from a 1979 Tianjin study of 23 research institutes, of 121 cadres only one-fourth were scientific and technological personnel and only 10 percent were actually in core cadre positions. According to statistics from a study of 234 plant managers and deputy plant managers in the Sichuan Fifth Machinery Plant system only 13 percent have a collegiate cultural level. This furthermore is typical of places with relatively more professional cadres. Such a structure of intelligence obviously is not suited to demands of the four modernizations. At this time the slogan for professionalization of the cadres has been given out and many scientific and technological personnel have taken their leadership sentry posts. This is a delightful beginning. Nonetheless, practice has proven that new problems do emerge when many well known scientists and advanced engineers assume leadership positions. Their expertise in scientific matters declines day by day and the unfamiliar load of heavy administrative duties weighs them down. Under conditions such as these is total professionalization of leadership tasks actually the best structure of intelligence? Another example is that because of the damage and destruction caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" the aging of our leadership cadres has become a real problem. Vigorous promotion of new production forces is no doubt a correct and important policy. However, if making the cadre ranks more youthful is the only goal and if the matter is not studied and understood from the overall viewpoint of the structure of intelligence, we possibly will develop a thoroughly lopsided structure of intelligence. This one-sided method is just like trying to build an advanced machine from a single part, it simply cannot be done.

From this we see that investigation of the structure of intelligence is an urgent task for our national modernization and is worth the expenditure of much human energy.

2. The Five Components of the Structure of Intelligence

The structure of human intelligence is a dynamic comprehensive entity of many directions, many layers and many components. Generally speaking, the structure of intelligence is composed of five secondary structures: the professional structure, the age structure, the structure of intellectual ability, the knowledge structure and the quality structure.

The professional structure means that within a system all types of specialized personnel should be in the correct proportion. Within any given department or unit the structure of intelligence most likely will have problems in the professional structure. A machinery plant requires workers in every profession: there are foundry workers, metal forgers, metal processors, assemblers, helpers and the like. The metal processors are further divided by such tasks as lathe work, milling, polishing and bench work. That these should exist in suitable proportions is of course common knowledge. However, in addition to the production workers necessary to modern enterprises, there is a daily increasing need for a structure of management personnel, research and development personnel, sales personnel and technical service personnel. The electronic computer company founded by the Chinese-American businessman Wang An (3769 1344) has been one of the most flourishing new American companies of recent years. It altogether employs 8,500 people and of these only 2,000 are production workers while over 1,000 are technical service personnel, over 2,000 are sales personnel and the rest are managers and researchers. It appears that the professional structure is one of the major reasons for this company's success.

A research organization is just the same. Leaving aside all of these peripheral, overlapping and comprehensive sciences, even a professional research institute cannot expect to need only personnel in that particular profession. People of only one profession cannot hope to comprise a superior structure of intelligence for an institute. For example, it is insufficient for a contemporary institute of plant physiology to rely on botany and such professions because they must have a strong foundation in chemistry and not just biochemistry because they also need agricultural chemistry, physical chemistry and organic chemistry to lend professional support. Among the researchers of the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry only 21 percent are professional chemists and they are painfully aware of the lack of balance in their research work. Basic research has always been like this, and it is an even greater problem in the more comprehensive areas of technology. The newer the technology the more the demand for comprehensive professional work. In the case of the electronic computer it simply will not do to rely only on computer professionals. It is quite the opposite because support from many other professionals is needed to form a good professional structure. There are professional structures on different levels, as large as the production structure of society or as small as an individual's knowledge structure and all are worthy topics of study.

Age structure is an important secondary structure within the structure of intelligence. Generally speaking, a complete age structure should have older people who are "old horses who know the roads," middle aged people who are "firm rocks in the sea" and young people who are "vigorous and forceful" in order to form a logical comprehensive entity. This will use peoples' psychological makeup and intellectual level in making the most of their superior abilities.

In the area of technology there is a complex relationship between age and technology. The mutual relationship between age and intelligence in modern society differs from that of ancient society. In ancient society the level of technology was rather low so the older a person became the more experienced and capable he became. This truly was the so-called pattern in which "old people are the wise people of the villages." In modern society, however, the increasingly rapid pace of technological change means that even though a person's knowledge may increase with age there is no necessary correlation between a person's age and his level of knowledge.

Some scholars have studied the relationships between age and intelligence (see the following chart), and clearly explain the problem.

Intelligence/Age	10-17	18-29	30-49	50-69	70-89
Perception	100	95	93	76	66
Memory	95	100	92	83	55
Comparison and Judgement	72	90	100	87	67
Speed of Movement and Reaction	88	100	97	92	71

However, this does not mean that one can simply use age to draw lines. The importance of youth and middle age in this demonstration does not at all slight old people. It is not exceptional in the history of science for old people to achieve great results. Science and technology require people of many talents, and old people can use their abundant experience and sharp observations to engage in guiding and advising management tasks, writing books and developing theories, nurturing talent and guiding the younger generation. The old, middle aged and young ought to form a three-dimensional battle group of the correct proportions, with each contributing all available abilities and wisdom to make up for whatever weak points do exist. This is the only correct way to develop science and technology. The establishment of the famous B C S theory in the history of modern science thoroughly explained the logical age structure and was of great significance in promoting scientific enterprises. The cooperation between (Bading) the scientist over 50 years old, Cooper, the middle aged scientist of strength and vigor and (Shilifei) the creative scientist just 20 some years old combined elderly, middle aged and youthful intelligence to produce a masterpiece--the theory of micro-superconductors, which won the 1972 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Intellectual ability refers to mankind's ability to make use of knowledge. The structure of intellectual ability is also a question of extreme importance. We believe that it primarily includes the abilities of self-study, research, thought, expression, and organization. All people who live in modern society ought to work from a foundation of seeking knowledge to improve their own intellectual abilities.

Scientific research has demonstrated that mankind has intellectual abilities of various types. For example, in the area of scientific research there are the modes of the recreation of past events, discovery and creation. The skill of the reproduction of past events is superior for the accumulation of knowledge and for effective reproduction. The talent of discovery works from a basis for which there is no previous human experience and enables the individual's practice to make progress to improve and to make discoveries. Major breakthroughs in scientific theory and major technological inventions are always aided by man's creative talents. Because of this, people generally value the modes of discovery and creativity. Albert Einstein said, "Imagination is more important than knowledge because knowledge finally is limited while imagination can embrace all that exists in the world and stimulate progress. Imagination is the source of progress in knowledge."

However, having only creative talents simply will not do. In an extreme case, if a structure of intellectual abilities was composed only of people with creative talent it is very likely the resulting structure would be a disaster, probably equivalent to a chorus made up only of outstanding soloists. Progress in scientific matters requires not only that different people engage in study, creation and research, but also requires that other people perform reproduction of past events, development and application. Only by having people of different intellectual abilities placed into an intellectual structure in the correct proportions can the most effective use be made of intellectual abilities.

The structure of knowledge also occupies a very important place. An enterprise, research institute or an organization cannot require that all the members have the same level of knowledge. If all have too low a level of knowledge they will be unable to accomplish their tasks, and if they all have too high a level this will be a waste of intellect. A logical knowledge structure is composed of elementary, middle and high level intellects in a given proportion, thus forming a complete entity. Therefore, the problem lies in finding a suitable proportion. In terms of scientific research, American research personnel and their assistants are found in a ratio of 1 : 2-2.5 and in the Soviet Union it is 1 : 3-3.5. As to the proportion of people in theoretical and practical research, in the Soviet Union it is 1 : 20. In addition, some research results show that if one high level researcher has from 15 to 20 assistants superior results are then obtained.

Actually, the proportion in the structure of intelligence depends on the science involved, the country involved, the different levels of development and on changes in attitude. For example, the proportion of West German researchers, developers and assistants was 1 : 0.95 : 1.3 in 1970 and 1 : 0.97 : 0.965 in 1975. In Japanese research departments there was a different situation in the proportions of researchers, research assistants and other personnel. It was 1 : 0.57 : 0.85 in 1963 and 10 years later it was 1 : 0.31 : 0.58. The reduction in the number of assistants is perhaps related to their automation of experiment techniques. Therefore, the determination of the correct proportions in the knowledge structure must undergo concrete examination and analysis and must proceed from practice.

Quality is a very broad ranging concept. Narrowly defined, quality refers to a person's innate physical characteristics, primarily the organs of sense and the nervous system. Quality is the physiological condition which determines a person's psychological development, and the growth and maturation are realized in social practices. Certain shortcomings in areas of quality can be compensated for and continually improved. Broadly defined, a person's character, courage, interests, temperament and manner can also be included under quality. Within a structure of intelligence which is logical and complete the qualities ought to be in harmony. Harmonious qualities can be mutually complementary. For example, a violent personality and a warm personality complement each other. Harmony between qualities should aim for consistency so that aims and aspirations, for example, can attain the utmost possible consistency. This is the goal of the structure of quality.

The American E. (Laodasaipu) once made a study of 105 experts who had creative talents and asked them about their views on what qualities the ideal chief of a research laboratory should have. The great majority of the experts believed that these are: to have creativity and imagination; to understand the creative process of other people; to be clear about the special characteristics of scientific and technical personnel; technical competence; skill in encouraging the people around him; giving suitable freedom to scientific and technical personnel; nurturing people's self-confidence; respect for the ideas of other people; the ability to make tactful suggestions; the ability to serve all co-workers; the ability to be a spokesman for everyone; fairness in placing trust and giving praise; skill in assigning tasks; and not giving excessive supervision. Some other research shows that only people who are cool headed, openminded, encouraging, responsible, broadly educated, expansive and so on are capable of good management work. A great deal of evidence shows that not all experts are suitable. Only those people with certain managerial qualities can continuously improve the effectiveness of scientific research and promote the well being of scientific matters. This is the structure of quality between management work and the scientist. Obviously, very few people possess management qualities, so there also is a problem in the relationship between the structure of qualities and those performing management work.

In light of all the above, the structure of intelligence is a multi-dimensional and dynamic comprehensive entity. To make full use of the various factors of intelligence it is necessary to start from the concept of a structure, which means to consider the structures of profession and age, pay attention to the structures of intellectual abilities, knowledge and quality, grasp the main points while not neglecting the rest, give overall consideration and make suitable arrangements. All forms of arbitrary uniformity transgress against the principle of structure. Considering any problem in terms of only one goal will damage the structure and lay a foundation for future problems. It must also be pointed out that any logical structure of intelligence must be responsive, self-controlled, and self-adjusting. It cannot expect to achieve immediate success and remain unchanged thereafter. The key to attaining this level lies in the mechanisms and changing factors of structural adjustments.

3. The Major Task of Building a Logical Leading Cadre Structure of Intelligence

We see from the above that the structure of intelligence is very broad ranging. All occupations and professions have their own structure of intelligence as do all departments and units in all levels of management. All areas of human activity

have a structure of intelligence. It is found everywhere. If the major task is to build a logical leading cadre structure of intelligence. This is the major task not only because the cadres are the leaders of the masses, but also because to a great degree they determine the establishment of the other structures of intelligence. Therefore, a logical leadership structure is the key to the success or failure of development in each department, enterprise and unit.

The Volkswagen Motor Works of West Germany is known throughout the whole world because of the energy crisis and the economic recession the company lost 8.07 hundred million marks in 1974 and 1.57 hundred million marks in 1975. These two figures total far over 9 hundred million marks worth of shares and the company bordered on bankruptcy. In February of 1975 the board of directors invited the (Laien) steel mill expert on economic management (Shimikeer) to assume the post of general manager. On taking command of this storm-tossed ship his first act was to make adjustments in the leadership groups and the personnel. He saved the company three hundred million marks by reducing personnel from 212 thousand people to 93 thousand people and by eliminating leaders and personnel for such problems as being too old fashioned, engaging in power struggles, being unrealistic and the inability to make good suggestions. An efficiently working and logical structure of intelligence stimulated the various other reforms that took place. That year's losses were turned into profits and the next year they announced profits of 1 billion marks. Similar examples are found in China. The Mindong Electric Machinery Plant began to use more lively methods and improved the structure of intelligence on each management level and with one leap turned a backward enterprise into a national model of progress. Moreover, they overcame their competition in the difficult international market. These examples fully explain the extreme importance of the leadership structure and also stimulates us to consider what the most truly logical leadership structure might be.

During the progressive expansion of the scope of production in the last 20 years science and technology have constantly made progress and undergone changes and the pace of change in contemporary society has dramatically accelerated. In foreign nations the highest leadership levels of major companies have shown a trend toward collective decision making, the organization of various committees and offices and the making of major decisions only after holding open discussions. At the same time, all sorts of professional brain trusts and think tanks have sprung up to assist the leadership in making decisions. This all shows that the modern form of leadership has developed from the individual to the collective leadership of the "flexible experts."

The history of the development of collective leadership tells us that the professionalization of modern leadership is mandatory. However, this professionalization is not the same as making it professional by the use of scientists or technicians. They have their own areas of expertise and there are certain advantages to having them assume management and leadership duties, so we ought to consider promoting them to leadership levels. However, not every scientist and technician has managerial talent, and it does not mean that the greater their fame or reputation in science the greater their managerial abilities. The famous Manhattan Project was not put under the direction of such famous Nobel Prize physicists as Einstein, (Kangpudun) or Fermi but rather under the direction of the 28-year-old theoretical physicist Oppenheimer. He was chosen mainly for his "broad knowledge, sensitive intellect, quick perception, decisiveness, organizational ability and

skill in uniting people." In a word, this "inflexible expert" had "flexible skills." On the contrary, in West Germany there was the (Max-Planck) Research Institute which was established after World War II by Heisenberg. At age 22 Heisenberg established the study of quantum mechanics and thus became one of the most important theoretical physicists of the 20th century. Because of his importance he was the director of this institute until his death a few years ago. He was awarded over 50 honorary doctorates and the government provided much capital investment, but for these 20 some years he made very few research findings. There is another even clearer example. A few years ago the French (Reboul) European Neutron Technology Center was run by an elderly director who was a man of great vision and strong personality and also a winner of the Nobel Prize. Upon his retirement a 60-year-old deputy director assumed the top position. Originally he had been protected by the old director, but his new position revealed that he was a man of no particular competence and was not at all inventive. Within two years the Neutron Technology Center was devoid of any vitality and the French Ministry of Science decided to make some changes. Over the objections of many nuclear physicists they offered the position to a 39-year-old professor of acoustics from the University of Paris, giving the reasons as "his great organizational capabilities and broad views of science." The results confirmed the wisdom of this choice. The European Neutron Technology Center is again in the forefront of world science. If this is the case in leadership of scientific research it is even more true for the leadership structure in other enterprises. Moreover, modern management has itself become a branch of learning on the university level and all scientists and technicians in a leadership capacity ought to study it. Therefore, the mark of whether or not modern leadership is on an expert level is whether or not it has the skills and professional qualities of modern scientific management. In a word, whether or not it is expert. Scientists and technicians who are interested only in their own work will probably not be good elements in the leadership structure.

It is necessary to make our leadership more youthful. In this modern age where economic production is rapidly developing and science and technology are making new progress on a daily basis, youthful leadership has the greatest power of response. Because of this, great attention must be paid to continual replacement of the old with the new and maintaining a youthful and active leadership structure. Neglect of this point will be a historical mistake. Youth, however, is no indicator of a person's abilities and we must select those who follow the party line established by the Third Plenum and who also have the proper management ability. We must also remember that although there is a positive correlation between advanced age and physical decline there also are great differences in individual physiques, so that some people maintain their thought process with advanced age while others suffer great decline. Therefore, making the leadership more youthful is but a "vague numerical" concept and that exercising arbitrary uniformity in drawing a line at a particular age will not produce the best possible leadership structure.

What is most important in modern management is not the excellence of the individual but rather the best structure of collective leadership. There is no one person competent in all areas of science and the same is true in management. The great majority of people are expert in a single area, but if they are properly organized they then can demonstrate all-around expertise as a group. In terms of professional structure, all those leaders who are famous scientists or advanced engineers certainly do not make up the very best leadership structure. They probably are outstanding as leaders in science and technology but the leadership work for any unit

always covers the whole unit and it must be asked if they could lead the work in political ideology, could manage the economic finances or could withstand the pressures and frustrations of the work in logistics and supply. Therefore, modern leadership groups should be logically composed of people of various professions and talents. In terms of the age structure it should be a unity of old age, middle age and youth. They will compensate for each others shortcomings and work for overall benefit. Making leadership youthful should not be simply explained as having only young people or as carefully considering each and every person's age, but rather that each leadership group should have a logical proportion of old, middle aged and young people and that there be an average age limit in the leadership levels to prevent the overall leadership from aging, thus ensuring continuity. In terms of the structure of knowledge there should be thinkers capable of advanced thought and organization experts capable of advanced organization and there must also be practical workers capable of "leaving a footprint for each step taken." There is another factor of great importance which is usually overlooked, and that is the structure of quality. If the personalities of the leaders do not match, if their interests are divergent, if their values are different and if their natures are at odds this will greatly weaken the effectiveness of their leadership. They will always be on different tracks of thought and there will be frequent internal dissension. As for those people of poor character who delight in trickery and deception and play power games there is even less room for them in modern management groups. Although there are not many people like this, a single rat can spoil a pot of soup and if not immediately eliminated it can make a whole group uneasy both night and day and upset even the chickens and dogs. Modern leadership ought to be a completely harmonious, unified and friendly group. Only a group such as this will have any fighting strength. The other structures of knowledge need not be discussed in detail.

The leadership structures of enterprises and research institutes in capitalist nations are chosen, organized, and put into operation by the top leadership. What is suitable is kept and what is unsuitable is discarded. Although their decisions are made with complete freedom they are not at all arbitrary and are actually controlled by a system of economic results, because unless people are appointed on the basis of their merit or ability the enterprise or institute will fail. The question of how socialism will use the principle of the structure of intelligence to select the various levels of leadership is a new topic for the top leadership and the human affairs departments to work on.

For a long time our cadre system has operated under a open "lifetime system" and a "unit ownership" which makes the leadership structure in our enterprises and scientific research units less than ideal, some even very much so, and this has severely obstructed the progress of the four modernizations. Therefore, we can imagine that if our various leaderships levels are able to carry out adjustments and changes according to a logical structure of intelligence this will turn our inefficient leadership structures into highly efficient fighting groups. This will then generate enormous resources and wealth.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC MEETING DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES

OW131316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Tianjin, 13 Dec (XINHUA)—China's leading educationists and administrators of education agreed that the state must make greater investments in education to meet the needs of China's modernization program.

More than 280 of them from all parts of the country attended a two-week meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Education, which ended here today. They exchanged views on the guidelines for China's educational development.

They noted that the serious shortage of funds for education will be a great handicap to the country's economic development and this has drawn the attention of the party Central Committee.

The "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) caused heavy damage to China's education. Colleges were closed down for years and the standards of college students were greatly lowered until 1977. Attendance at both primary and middle schools dropped and the question of popularizing primary education became an urgent consideration.

The meeting agreed:

--That emphasis in higher education should be laid on raising standards since college enrollment has already topped 1,130,000, two-thirds more than in 1965, and that spare-time and radio, TV and correspondence courses should be promoted.

--That popularization of primary education is a strategic task for the coming decade since, in areas inhabited by at least 15 percent of the population, primary education is far from complete, especially in sparsely-populated and economically backward areas.

--That secondary education should be restructured so that the proportion of vocational and technical schools increases, and that the proportion of students of liberal arts, law, economics and industrial management in colleges also increases.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL ESTABLISHES FIVE WORKERS' UNIVERSITIES

SK221315 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the regional people's government recently approved the establishment of five higher educational institutes for staff and workers in Hohhot, Baotou and Wuhai municipalities in an effort to meet the needs in the four modernizations, open up avenues for education and train more qualified personnel. They are Baogang Workers' Spare-Time University sponsored by the Baotou Iron and Steel Company, Baotou Municipal Machinery Bureau Workers' University sponsored by the Baotou Municipal Machinery Bureau, Hohhot Municipal Workers' University sponsored by the Hohhot Municipal Trade Union Council, Baojian Workers' University sponsored by the construction plant of the Baotou Iron and Steel Company and Wuda Coal Workers' University sponsored by the Wuda Coal Mining Administration. The period of schooling is generally 3 to 4 years. One to 2 years of schooling is set for some special fields of study. Workers are released from all their work or part of their work to attend the universities, or they attend the universities in their spare time. These five workers' universities were originally workers' spare-time universities run by industrial and mining enterprises. They now have nearly 2,000 students. Recently the regional metallurgical industrial bureau, regional coal mining administration bureau, regional machinery bureau, regional educational office and the Hohhot Municipal Trade Union Council organized several groups to inspect these universities. They held that these universities possess adequate conditions for running schools and meet the standard set by the State Council.

These five workers' universities have been brought into line with the state plan. Upon completion of their study, the students shall undertake examinations and shall be issued graduation certificates if they pass the examinations. They will be treated equally as graduates of other colleges and universities and their jobs will be rearranged by pertinent departments according to their fields of study.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

U.S. PHYSICS PROFESSORS INTERVIEW PRC STUDENTS

OW221228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 November (XINHUA)--The standard of Chinese physics students is "similar" to that of their U.S. counterparts, professor Douglas Fitchen of Cornell University, New York, said here today.

Professor Fitchen and Professor Norman Christ, of Columbia University, are in China to examine 132 candidates for 58 American universities under a program run by American scholars in cooperation with the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

So far they have talked to 74 students in Guangzhou and Beijing. They left today for Xi'an, northwest China, and Shanghai where they will interview more students.

Despite the fact that education was at a standstill in China for the ten years of the "Cultural Revolution," Professor Fitchen was impressed with the students he had questioned. Some had not yet finished their undergraduate studies, however, and others were studying by themselves.

The two professors also noted that Chinese students tend to have less experience in modern laboratory work than U.S. students.

Professor Fitchen said the students would need to work harder on their English because they would be offered posts as teaching assistants.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING BEGINS WINTER ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE

OW201727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Beijing launched its winter athletic program for children and young people today with the start of an annual long-distance running campaign, the two-month-long "new long march."

Most of the districts in the city held opening ceremonies today for the event.

Each participant is supposed to run 600 to 1,500 meters a day, and should log a total of 50 to 100 kilometers by the end of the two months.

Close to 600,000 people, mostly university, middle and primary school students, are taking part in the "new long march." Many young cadres and workers also are involved.

This activity, jointly sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Sports Committee, the Beijing Communist Youth League Committee, the municipal bureau of higher education and the municipal education bureau, has been carried out here for the past seven years. Its purpose is to promote the health and physical fitness of young people in the city.

Beijing organizations concerned with young people and their physical fitness recently issued a notice calling for enthusiastic participation in sports this winter. The primary areas are calisthenics, Chinese boxing and long-distance running.

In order to see real effects, the notice urges "habitual and persistent exercise" laying emphasis on sports suited to different people's needs. It recommends setting up coaching stations to provide systematic and safe physical training. In the countryside, it suggests, people may keep fit by ball games, running, "Wushu" exercises, wrestling, tug-of-war and some military sports.

Besides the "new long march," other mass-participation sports activities being held in Beijing include long-distance running races for elderly people and rope jumping contests for youngsters.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' FEATURES XINJIANG RELICS AT BEIJING EXHIBIT

OW100205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)—Five ancient corpses, of two married couples dating back more than 1,400 years and a woman of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), excavated from Turpan basin in Xinjiang, are now on display in the Beijing Natural History Museum. Opening today, the exhibition will run for six months.

General Zhang Ning, head of the Royal Guards of the border state of Qoco, and his wife, both of whom were buried in the Sixth Century, lie side by side in a glass case. The general died in his forties. Some black hair remains on the head. The skin has become brownish yellow, but the nails are fairly well-preserved. The body is estimated in life to have been 1.72-1.73 meters tall and to have weighed 68-73 kilograms.

According to an epitaph now in the Xinjiang Bureau of Cultural Relics, Zhang Ning was a general in the Qoco state which was conquered by the Tang rulers and turned into an administrative region in A.D. 640. General Zhang Ning died in A.D. 558. His wife died in her fifties, 18 years later.

The other married couple on display in Beijing were magistrate Zhang Hong, posthumously given the title of a general of the Qoco state, and his wife. The man died in A.D. 562 and his wife in A.D. 543.

The other corpse is that of a woman who died in her mid-forties during the Tang Dynasty. The body is very lean and the face has the sign of a large abnormal growth on her right cheek. The head still has a lot of brownish black hair.

The corpses dried out naturally. They were excavated from the Astana group of tombs in Turpan, Xinjiang, in September this year. Turpan is one of the world's hottest and most arid areas, and at the lowest altitude in the world. Scientists believe that these conditions help to preserve the corpses.

A number of models of colored clay men and women figurines, buried with the deceased to cater for their needs after death, are also shown at the exhibition.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC BUDDHIST INSTITUTE RECRUITS STUDENTS

OW130210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Nanjing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Twenty student monks dressed in saffron Buddhist robes attended the opening ceremony of a branch theological school in east China's Suzhou city this week.

The new school, housed at Suzhou's Lingyashan Temple, is under the Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute at the Fayuan Temple in southwest Beijing, which recruited 40 monks and opened in September.

All these student monks have been recruited from different temples throughout the country. They range in age from 18 to 31.

The institute curriculum includes Buddhism, Chinese and foreign languages. Teachers are members of the Chinese Buddhist Association and noted Buddhist theologians. After two years' study, the students will return to their former temples.

The Venerable Mingkai, president of the Suzhou Buddhist Association, said: "The restoration of the Buddhist Theological Institute will help train Buddhist successors and cultivated monks who love both the country and Buddhism."

The Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute was established in 1956, but shut down when the "Cultural Revolution" began in 1966. By that time it had trained more than 200 Buddhist intellectuals, having contributed to China's Buddhist study.

The revival of the institute is just one manifestation of the new respect accorded Buddhism and other religions in China. Many Buddhist temples have been restored in recent years. The Lingyashan Temple, the biggest centre of the Jintu sect of Buddhism in southeast China, was damaged during the "Cultural Revolution," but it has been recently renovated. Over 40 monks who were driven out of the temple have returned and religious practice has resumed there.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC BUDDHISTS HOLD FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW151550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Over 260 noted Buddhists from different parts of China this morning paid homage to the tooth-relic pagoda, a well-known religious site in the western hills of Beijing.

They are here for the coming fourth national conference of the Buddhist Association of China since its founding in 1953.

The 51-metre-high pagoda, located at the original site of the Lingguang Monastery, is an octagonal building of thirteen stories. It enshrines a holy tooth reputed to have belonged to Sakyamuni Buddha and been taken to China some 1,500 years ago.

The procession of Buddhist dignitaries, headed by Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, and Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China, mounted the platform of the pagoda. There incense and candles were burned and flowers and fruit laid as offerings. After chanting the Buddhist Sutra in both the Han and Tibetan languages, the pilgrims entered the hall on the first story of the pagoda. Bainqen Erdini and others prostrated themselves before a golden stupa containing the tooth-relic and presented hadas (pieces of silk as gifts).

According to Buddhist historical records, the Buddha left two teeth in the world when his body was cremated after his nirvana. One of them was taken to Sri Lanka and the other was brought to China.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WUHAN UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT UNION INCREASES ACTIVITY

OW140739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Wuhan, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Campus life at Wuhan University, Hubei Province has picked up pace this year with a strong students' union taking the lead, the university reported this week.

On behalf of the student body, the union has regular meetings with the administration every two weeks to present students' requests collected from the polls it has conducted.

In recent months this has resulted in:

- improvement in the canteen service;
- revival of students' societies and fellowships;
- increased funds for students' spare-time research;
- improved optional courses by each faculty, with counselling to students in selecting these courses;
- student polls to assess the value of lectures;
- extension of library hours and language laboratory services;
- more recreational facilities.

Official action aside, the students have taken their own steps to liven up campus activities. Through the union, they are organising musical performances, sports and chess contests, calligraphy and art shows and dances. Some technical students are building a laser shooting range.

The union has organised more than 500 students in a work-study effort. A radio repair shop and a photo studio run by students are doing a brisk business.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC EDUCATION THEORIST BEING REASSESSED

OW150236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)—The theories and practices of Tao Xingzhi, a noted Chinese educationist who died in 1946, are being reassessed here.

Preparations are underway to mark the 90th anniversary of his birth on October 18, 1981, with new publications of his writings. Study groups of Tao Xingzhi's theories on education are active in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Chongqing and his native province of Anhui. A memorial hall in Nanjing reopened in March this year.

Tao Xingzhi (Heng-chih Tao) advocated a people's education movement in China and innovation in rural education. He called for democratic, low-cost education for the masses.

His target, he wrote in 1938, was "not linguistic literacy alone...but also political and economic literacy...so that our people can qualify more and more for participating in the great struggle for a free China.

Tao believed that students should use hands as well as brains; that the school can be a model for a cooperative society, and "little teachers"—grade-school children—can teach their own parents and grandparents.

He sponsored a number of schools such as Yucui, a school for refugee children, in Congqing, Sichuan Province, during the war against Japanese aggression, Xiaozhuang (Morning Village) Teachers' School, Society University, and the labour-science-union schools. A number of graduates from these institutions were prominent in the later revolutionary movement.

In the mid-30's, Tao Xingzhi traveled to 28 countries including Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Mexico and the U.S. to seek support for the Chinese people's resistance to Japanese aggression.

Mourning his death on July 25, 1946, Zhou Enlai, in a message to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Yanan, spoke highly of Tao Xingzhi's contribution to China and said his death was "an irretrievable loss to the Chinese people."

Relatives and close friends of Tao Xingzhi expect that some of his speeches and academic papers, previously available only abroad, will reappear in the new edition of his collected works.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

QINGHAI BIRTH CONTROL--The Qinghai provincial family planning office recently held a forum of comrades from advanced units of family planning in the province to study the letter of the party Central Committee on China's birth control. The participants stated: some leading cadres pay no attention to family planning. Some say birth control is not necessary in such an underpopulated province as Qinghai and refuse to approve the privileges given to only-child households. Some units totally neglect the provisional regulations issued by the Qinghai Provincial People's Government. Therefore, measures should be adopted to guide family planning work throughout the province. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

QINGHAI SOCIAL DISORDER--A dispatch from QINGHAI RIBAO correspondents reveals that the (Huazigou) district in the Western Qaidam basin has suffered from serious social disorder and increasing crime rate. The dispatch states: since the beginning of 1980, 88 gang fights have occurred in this district. More than 400 criminals engaged in them and some 300 persons were injured during fights. Some 20,000 staff members and workers and their families under a department of the Gan-qing-xang oil prospecting and exploitation campaign headquarters reside in this district. There are many stores, banks, granaries and other units in this district but there is no police station. The nearest one from this district is more than 70 miles away. Many criminals remain at large after committing murders, threatening or beating innocent people or conducting retaliatory activities. Therefore, departments concerned must pay attention to this and do something about it. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Nov 80 SK]

SHAANXI YOUTH EDUCATION MEETING--The youth and juvenile education leadership group of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting, which stressed the importance of investigating and studying the new characteristics and problems of youth in the new period and doing a good job of strengthening ideological and political education for them. This education should be centered on upholding the four basic principles, and its main contents should be patriotism, revolutionary ideals, and communist morals. A good way of stepping up this education is to promote the current discussion on world-outlook and organize more young people to participate in it. The meeting also discussed the importance of providing more youth activity centers, helping young people solve their problems of schooling, employment, sparetime study, love and marriage, and reforming young delinquents. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 HK]

SEMINAR ON ISLAM--An academic seminar on Islam, convened by five northwest provinces and autonomous regions, was held in Yinchuan from 10 to 20 November. Questions of Islam in China in recent times were discussed and experiences in Islamic studies were exchanged. Apart from representatives of the five northwest provinces and autonomous regions, the meeting was also attended by experts and scholars from the Chinese Islamic Society, the Research Center for World Religions and the Nationalities Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, the Central Nationalities College and various places including Shanghai. Leading comrades of the Ningxia Regional CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, and CPPCC and various departments attended the meeting. [HK240504 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 80]

HEILONGJIANG CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION--The Heilongjiang Provincial Catholic Patriotic Association held its third congress session from 17 to 22 November. Altogether 45 bishops, priests, brothers and sisters attended the session. The association was established in 1959. During the Cultural Revolution, it was forced to stop functioning. Following the downfall of the "gang of four," it resumed its activities in October 1979. The congress participants heard a report on the guidelines of the third congress of the China Catholic Patriotic Association, amended the regulations of the Provincial Catholic Patriotic Association and elected the third committee of the Provincial Catholic Patriotic Association. The religious affairs section under the united front department of the provincial party committee held a tea on 23 November for the congress participants. Responsible persons of the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Li Lian, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jing and Sun Xiqi attended the tea. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 80 SK]

HAIKOU ILLEGAL EMIGRATION--The Haikou Municipal Public Security Bureau has adopted effective measures to combat crime and arrested some 170 criminals. These criminals had been engaged in illegal emigration activities, theft and speculation, seriously disturbing the social order. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 18 Oct 80 HK]

NEW WUXI DAILY--Beginning 1 January 1981, the office of WUXI BAO in Jiangsu's Wuxi City will publish six editions of WUXI RIBAO every week. With the approval of the Wuxi Municipal People Committee, the newspaper office is now trying to employ 10 editors and reporters. Some 440 persons have applied for the job. [OW251525 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 80 OW]

TIANJIN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS--With the cooperations of the Tianjin Municipal Education Department and the municipal economic department, 17 vocational schools have been established in Tianjin Municipality. These schools offer 35 specialized courses. Some 3,200 junior middle school graduates are enrolled. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Nov 80 SK]

XIZANG POLICY EDUCATION--Several booklets have recently been compiled and published by the political department of Xizang Military District to conduct education on party policies among the masses of cadres and fighters. The content of the first booklet includes a decision made by the Xizang Regional Party Committee to adopt more flexible economic policies in Xizang's rural and pastoral areas, and other documents concerning the policies in respecting the customs of Tibetan people. The second booklet contains 11 documents on decisions made by the central authorities and Xizang Regional People's Government regarding afforestation and protection of forests and wildlife. The third booklet is being compiled for publication. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Nov 80]

ANHUI SCHOOL SYSTEM--Since April this year, a system of home room teachers has been introduced to all classes of the 130 courses and sections in Hefei Engineering University. Of the 126 teachers who have been selected as home room teachers, 86 are lecturers with good teaching experience and 40 others are young assistants with certain teaching experience. The home room teachers have done a good job in helping the students to learn more and better observe school discipline. [OW261707 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80]

YUNNAN POPULATION CENSUS--According to unified arrangement of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Yunnan Province will soon start pilot project work for the third population census. Population census is an important job and is of great significance in controlling population growth and arranging for people's material and cultural life. The third census will include compiling statistics on marital status, the number of unemployed and so on. In order to do a good job of this census, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government decided to carry out a pilot census of Kunming this year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 HK]

SHANGHAI CULTURAL RELICS--Results of an investigation conducted by members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee on 12 and 13 November reveal that some 3.22 million pieces of cultural relics and 20,000 jin of coins were confiscated from several thousand families by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the early days of the Cultural Revolution. The committee members have also learned that in 1969, some 2.9 million pieces of cultural relics, paintings and handicraft arts were sold to foreign trade departments by the followers of the "gang of four" at a fixed price of 1.2 yuan for each piece, and the majority were later resold to individuals to export. However, some 20,000 precious paintings and antiques have been saved by the Shanghai Historical Relic Preservation Committee. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 80 OW]

XIZANG EXPEDITION STORY--Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--"Gaisen Meiduo," a long novel telling the story of PLA's expedition into Xizang, has been published by the People's Literary Publishing House. Author of the novel is Jiangbian Jiacuo, a young Tibetan writer and associate research fellow of the Institute of Literature of National Minorities of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

the novel, of over 400,000 words, vividly tells the epic struggle of the PLA entering Xizang and of the Tibetan people's for national unification and unity during the PLA's arduous expedition into Xizang, and extols the glory of the CCP's nationality policy. "Gaison Meiduo" is Tibetan language for blessed flowers. Through the story of the life and pure love of a young Tibetan couple, the novel tells the yearnings of generation upon generation of Tibetan people for well-being and delineates that only under the CCP leadership can the blessed flowers blossom and dreams be realized. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

XIBE LANGUAGE SOCIETY--Urumqi, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The Xibe language society was recently founded in Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County in Xinjiang. Xibe nationality is one of China's nationalities with a very limited population of about 30,000 people, who speak a tongue which is a somewhat improved variation of the Manchu language. The founding of the society will be helpful for developing the Xibe nationality's cultural and educational work and for promoting the study of the Xibe language, Xibe classical work and historical documents. Last year, publication of Xibe journals and teaching in the Xibe language in primary schools both resumed in Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0147 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

JILIN STUDY GROUP IN YUNNAN--The Jilin provincial nationalities work study group of 19 people which was headed by Jin Minghan, member of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee and (Cao Xianzhu), deputy director of the provincial agriculture committee, arrived in Kunming on 31 October to pay their visit. Dao Guodong, Zhu Jiabi and other responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government and other departments concerned greeted them at the railway station. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80 HK]

COLLEGE GRADUATE PLANNING--"Recently, the Hubei Provincial Planning Committee and the Provincial Education Bureau jointly held a meeting on the assignment of graduates of universities and secondary technical schools, and formulated new principles regarding future assignments." The new principles embody a unified policy and a balanced arrangement. The new policy stipulates that colleges and schools directly under the supervision of the party Central Committee must retain a certain number of their graduates in the local areas each year. In addition to this, 80 percent of graduates of the provincial, prefectural and county colleges and schools, apart from those directly under the supervision of the education bureau, will be assigned jobs by various local departments, and 20 percent of the graduates will be posted outside of the local areas in order to regulate the proportion of staff between the departments and the local areas. In the future, assignment plans must reach the schools 3 months before graduation day. Most of the college graduates assigned this year are graduates of teachers' training colleges. "The meeting decided that, from next year onwards, graduates of secondary technical schools could be sent to units of state enterprises and to enterprises run under the collective ownership system. In order to promote industry, graduates of secondary technical colleges will become cadres or workers in the future." [Summary] [HK270610 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80]

JIANGSU DAILY PAPER--Beginning 1 January 1981, NANJING RIBAO will be published daily instead of 6 days a week. The paper will also be distributed to all parts of the country, starting from that date. [OW241653 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 80 OW]

JIANGSU BIRTH CONTROL--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government recently held a meeting in Nanjing on the work of birth control. Attending the meeting were 200 people including the responsible comrades in charge of birth control work in various prefectures, municipalities and counties and the representatives of various departments concerned in the province. Wang Haisu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, spoke at the meeting. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 80 OW]

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION IN SHANXI--The U.S. South Carolina University delegation was invited to visit Shanxi Province and arrived in Taiyuan on the evening of 25 October. The delegation of 21 people arrived in Beijing on 22 October and (Zhao Luhua), vice principal of Shanxi University, greeted them at the airport in Beijing. The delegation was greeted by Zhou Lin, vice minister of the Ministry of Education, in Beijing and visited Beijing University. Responsible comrades of Shanxi University and professors greeted the U.S. friends at the station when they arrived at Taiyuan. On the same evening, Wang Zhongqing, vice governor of Shanxi Province, feted them at the hotel. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80 HK]

HEBEI YOUTH PROBLEM--Hebei Province's CYL organizations at all levels have actively launched an investigation into youth problems. The Hebei Provincial CYL established a youth problem group to investigate and probe the laws governing the development of youth and organize the youths to contribute to the four modernizations. In mid-October, the provincial CYL held a meeting in Shijiazhuang to study youth problems and exchange investigation results. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Oct 80 HK]

BEIJING KEY SCHOOLS--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Recently the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a conference on key primary and secondary schools, which decided that Beijing should concentrate its forces in improving 32 key primary and secondary schools within the next 3 to 5 years. Since 1978 the more than 100 key primary and secondary schools in Beijing have improved their quality through meticulous efforts. However, some of them still violate the educational principle of promoting the students' all-round development, ignore the law governing educational development and seek only to raise college admission rates. Educationists at the conference urged leading educational organs and schools to make sure that key schools contribute to raising the nation's scientific and cultural level while preparing the students for college. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 11 Nov 80 OW]

BEIJING TOURIST AREA--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--In response to questions by a XINHUA correspondent, Comrade Lin Dianzhang, a Badaling administrative official, stated: Many leading comrades who accompanied foreign guests to Badaling expressed deep concern over limited transportation and poor

facilities for tourist crowds. It is felt that if Badaling is turned over to the Yanqing county administration, with the state or municipality making some necessary investment, the county, too, will contribute money and manpower because it can make a profit, and thus bring about earlier restoration of the Great Wall, of which only a 1,200-meter section can now accommodate tourists. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 11 Nov 80 OW]

LIAONING EDUCATION--Benxi Municipality in Liaoning Province has made significant progress in education. There are one junior college, one normal university, two workers' universities and television university of the air with more than 1,360 students officially enrolled. Two secondary vocational schools and three technical schools and 61 workers' night schools were recently established. A total of 100,000 staff and workers of the municipality are engaged in spare-time study. During the period from July to September, 51 secondary vocational schools began classes. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Nov 80 SK]

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